

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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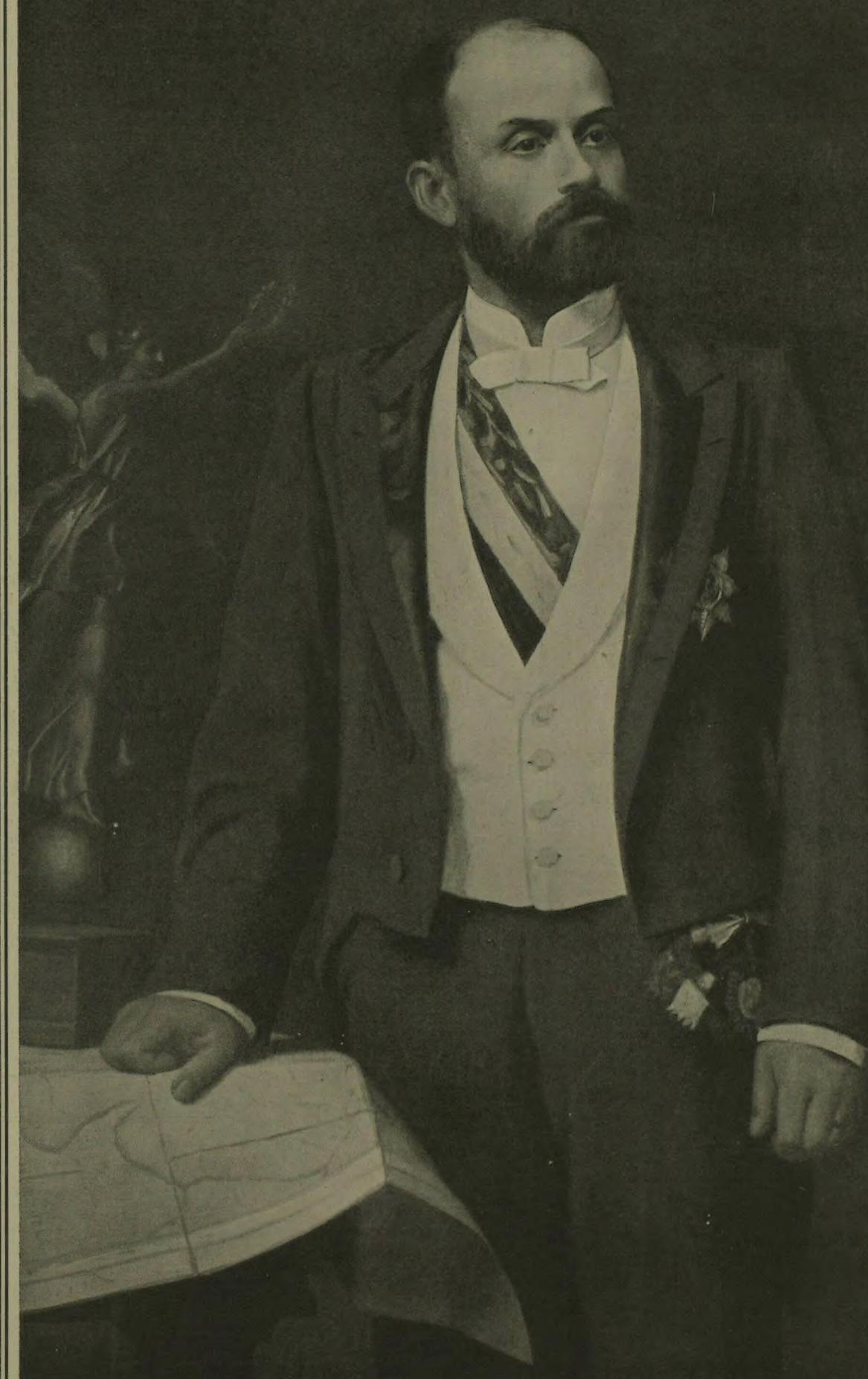
No. 3635. - VOL. CXXXIII.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1908.

SIXPENCE.

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GLORIA·CASTRO·QUI·RESTITUIT·REM



VENEZUELA'S "RESTORER": PRESIDENT CIPRIANO CASTRO.

FROM THE PAINTING BY L. ED. FOURNIER.

Officially, the Dictator of Venezuela is in Europe that he may consult certain specialists as to the state of his health. Unofficially, various reasons are given for his visit. President Castro is known to his friends as the "Restorer" of Venezuela; the majority of the Powers have less complimentary titles for him.

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HAMPSTEAD HEATH .....	HAMPSTEAD HEATH.	
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FRED. J. DUNN, General Manager.

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60 days, £65; 75 days, £75.

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HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE. Mr. TREE. TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY), Dec. 19, will be produced PINKIE AND THE FAIRIES. A Fairy Play for Children and Others. By W. Graham Robertson. Music by Frederic Norton. The cast will include Miss ELLEN TERRY, Miss MARIE LOHR, Miss VIOLA TREE, Miss STELLA PATRICE CAMPBELL, Miss AUGUSTA HAVILAND, Miss IRIS HAWKINS, Master PHILIP TONGE, Mr. FREDERICK VOLPE, MATINEES, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS. Box office now open. Seats booked from 2s.

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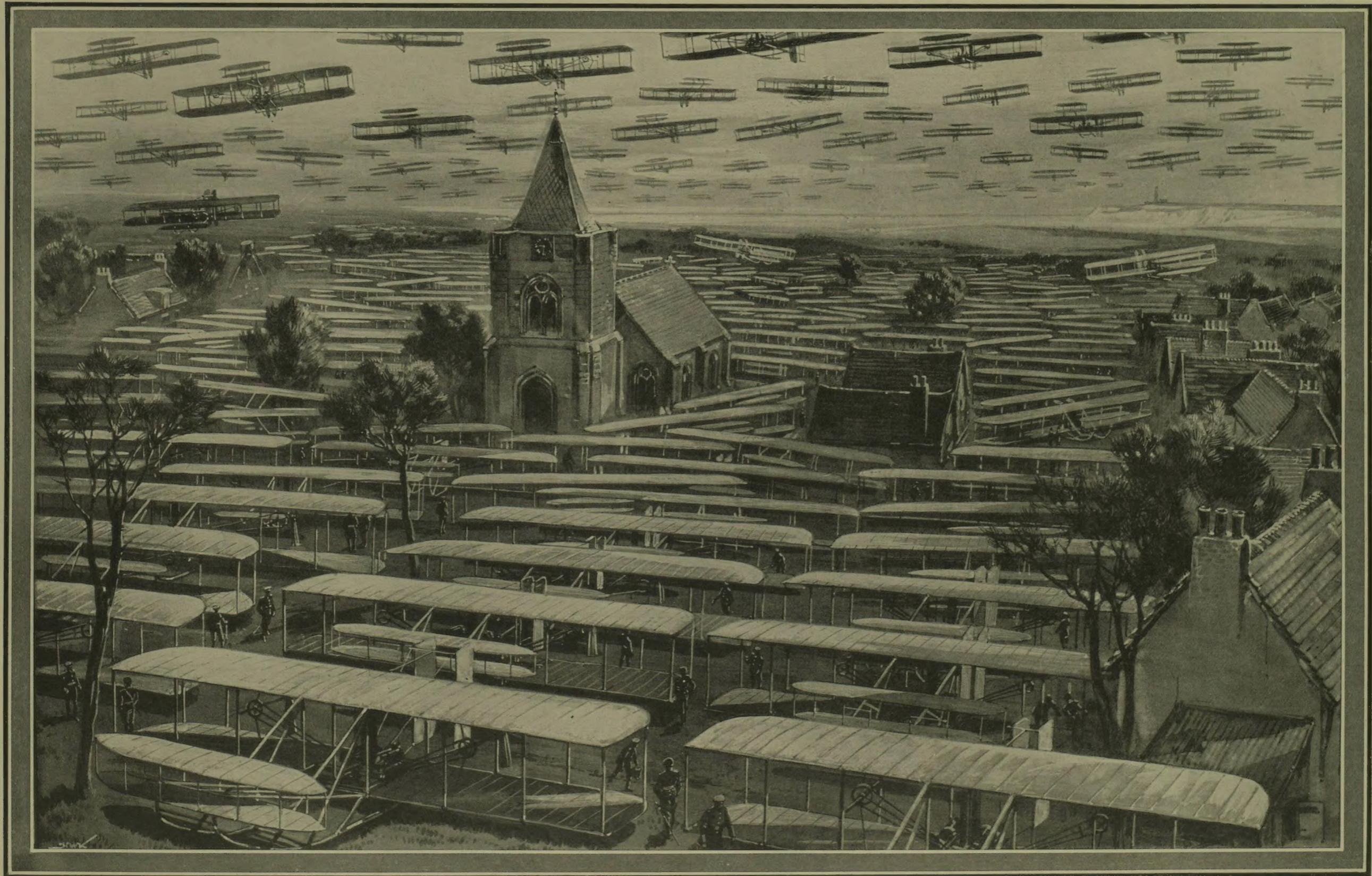
*Chatterbox, 1908.*  
*The Prize, 1908.*

"THE MAID OF FRANCE."\*

THIS volume will certainly take a very high place, even among the works of Mr. Andrew Lang. We all recognise Mr. Lang as a wonderfully versatile writer, who has delighted us in many ways, besides having shown himself before now a critical historian of the highest order. But here he is not only a historian, and a highly critical one, but he treats of a particularly interesting personality, and of a very important crisis in French and English history. It is strange indeed that till now the extraordinary fascination of Joan of Arc's brief meteoric career has never secured for her, in this country at least, anything like an adequate literary monograph; while at the hands of her own countrymen she has met with even worse

# THE FUTILITY OF HERR RUDOLF MARTIN'S PLAN OF INVASION BY AEROPLANE.

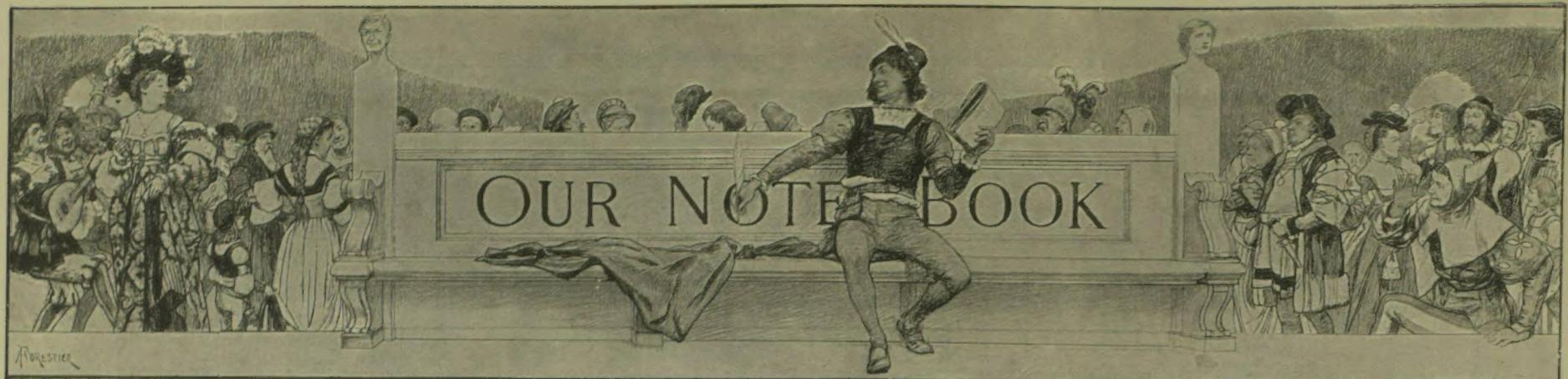
DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, H. W. KOEKHOEK.



## TWO MEN TO EIGHTY: THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF FINDING LANDING-ROOM AND COVER FOR AN ARMY ON AEROPLANES.

Nothing could show better the futility of Government Councillor Rudolf Martin's idea that Germany could construct 50,000 flying-machines for £50,000,000 and, starting these from Calais, could land 100,000 men on the Kentish coast within half an hour, than this imaginary illustration of the landing of such an army on our shores. Leaving out of the question the ease with which a compact body of aeroplanes could be damaged by our artillery fire, there remains the impossibility of landing such an army

in reasonable formation. A Wright aeroplane, for instance, calls for as much room as a section of infantry in close formation, which means that each aeroplane carrying two men would occupy the space of eighty men of an ordinary army. Thus ground that would hold an ordinary army of 4,000,000 men would only hold an army of 100,000 men of an aeroplane corps. Herr Martin's lecture, it need hardly be said, has been received as a welcome contribution to the gaiety of nations.



BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

I FEEL impelled to write something somewhere about a book I have just read—a book which has moved me by its intelligence, its extravagance, its great sincerity, and its enormous errors. It is called "Charles Dickens: the Apostle of the People," and it is written by Mr. Edwin Pugh. I like Mr. Edwin Pugh for this reason, that while he and I disagree upon twenty things, when we agree we are alone in our agreement. No one else, as far as I know, agrees with us. When Mr. Pugh is wrong (as when he says that Napoleon was head of an oligarchy), he is wrong with thousands of other people. But when he is right, he is right exactly where hardly anyone else is right; as where he suggests that "all Carlyle's sneers about 'the Sea-Green Incorruptible' are rather clumsy railings," which do not disturb the fact that Robespierre really was a highly honourable man. Carlyle might call Robespierre a Sea-Green Incorruptible. He might with equal truth have called any average English Prime Minister "a Rosy-Pink Incorruptible." But in both cases one may be permitted to think the moral character rather more important than the facial complexion. But perhaps you think that these extracts have an air of some irrelevancy. Perhaps you think that the problem of whether Napoleon was oligarchical or the problem of whether Robespierre was green has not got much to do with the subject of Charles Dickens. That is where you make a mistake.

Mr. Pugh begins his account of Dickens with some preliminary statement about Robespierre, Napoleon, and revolutionary history. It was when I discovered that first fact that I decided to go on reading the book. A man who thinks about Marat in order to discuss Micawber must have done some decent thinking for himself. Mr. Pugh sets out to expound that Dickens was first what is called a Democrat, and second was (or would have been) what is called a Socialist. I imagine that so intelligent a writer cannot require to be told that the two things have nothing to do with each other. Democracy is the reference of public problems to the people, Socialism is the ownership by Government of all national capital; as Mr. Balfour said with admirable limpidity, "This is Socialism and nothing else is Socialism." It is obvious that there might be a Democracy which always decided against Socialism. There are such Democracies. It is obvious that there might be a close and corrupt oligarchy owning all national capital. There soon will be such oligarchies. A Democrat necessarily faces many difficulties; but he need not accept the difficulties of the Collectivist State. The Socialist takes up heavy burdens, but there is no reason at all why he should take up the huge burden of being a Democrat. The Socialistic State would work most smoothly if it were managed by a very small class; and I am quite certain that all the intellectual Socialists that I have met have in their hearts agreed with me. That explains the strong rally of the English aristocracy to Socialism.

But we are not talking about Socialism so much as about Dickens; a much more enduring thing. Now when Mr. Pugh says that Dickens was the apostle of the people, I agree with him. When he says that Dickens poured a proper contempt upon the pretensions of the "gentleman," I agree with him. When he says that the poor are far more ceremonious and courteous than the rich, I agree with him with a leap of love and amazement, astonished that in these days anyone should have found out so obvious a fact. But when he says that all this proves Dickens to have been a

Socialist, or even a potential Socialist, I am compelled to draw his attention to one of the most solid and startling facts about Dickens. It is true that Dickens did defy every despot and abuse every abuse. But, as it happens, some of the despots that he defied most frantically were official despots, State and Municipal despots. As it happens, some of the abuses which he abused most vehemently were abuses that arose from too much power being given to the central government. I have none of Mr. Gradgrind's belief in the abstract advantages of private enterprise. But Mr. Bumble was not a product of private enterprise. Mr. Bumble was a product of Socialism—of that amount of Socialism then permitted in the State. Mr. Tite Barnacle was not a representative of wild commercial competition. Mr. Tite Barnacle was a representative

tyrants, appointed by the central sagacity of the State. Now the Socialist does show how a man will not become publicly rich, like Gradgrind. But he does not show how a man will not become privately rich, like Tite Barnacle. He does ensure that such a fool as Bounderby will not be a merchant prince. But how and where does he show that such a fool as Bumble will not be a beadle?

But the Pugh theory of Dickens as a Socialist, which he may or may not have been, is really not by any means so extraordinary as the Pugh theory of Dickens as a Democrat—which he certainly was. For after reading all Mr. Pugh's vigorous eulogies of the democracy of Dickens, the doubt left in my mind is a different one. I am fully convinced that Dickens was a Democrat; my only doubt is whether Mr. Pugh is one. If Democracy rests upon any comradeship and community of instincts with the mass of the people, Mr. Pugh is rather anti-Democratic than otherwise. For instance (it is horrible even to have to write down the words), he does not really like "Pickwick." He complains of its "flippant, light-hearted disregard of vital issues," and "the blatant objectivity of its treatment." Now, it seems odd enough at first sight that anyone who dislikes "Pickwick" should trouble to like Dickens. There are hundreds of refined, sympathetic, well-balanced novels in the world; there is only one "Pickwick." But it seems stranger still that a person who finds the port and brandy of "Pickwick" too coarse for his stomach should at the same time offer himself, as well as his hero, as a representative of the masses.

The truth is, of course, that the blatant objectivity of Mr. Stiggins's nose and Tony Weller's waistcoat is one of the general and healthy tastes of humanity, which, if Mr. Pugh had it, might really link him with the people. As it is, Mr. Pugh, being an imaginative and compassionate man, can sympathise with the sorrows of the poor. But Walter Pater could do that. Mr. Arthur Symons could do that. Any aesthete, however secluded, any aristocrat, however fastidious, must, if he has any poetry in him at all, feel that there is something awful in the death of a coalheaver and something pitiful in the tears of a scullery-maid. There is no doubt that we are all brothers in grief; but we shall never again be brothers in life and fact till we are once more brothers in fun and farce. Human equality will not only be created by cabmen coming to appreciate Rossetti, human equality will come when Mr. Pugh

(after long vigils and mystic initiations) is at last able to appreciate what he calls somewhere the bestial monstrosities of Old English caricature.

As to the question about Socialism, surely it is very simple; and it is exactly because fastidious moderns, like Mr. Pugh, will not make themselves simple enough that they cannot understand it. What Dickens disliked was not individualism, or commercialism, or hereditary rule, or free competition: it was tyranny. He was not confined to defending the Commons against the Lords, or the State against the capitalists, or the working classes against the Trusts, or even the poor against the rich: he was defending the powerless against the powerful. The man in power might be an Individualist merchant or a Socialist official: it was Dickens's business to remind him that he was a man, and, therefore, might be a wicked one.



THE "ANDRIA" OF TERENCE, AT WESTMINSTER SCHOOL: MR. E. S. WOOD AS SOSIA. AND MR. J. I. BENVENISTI AS SIMO.

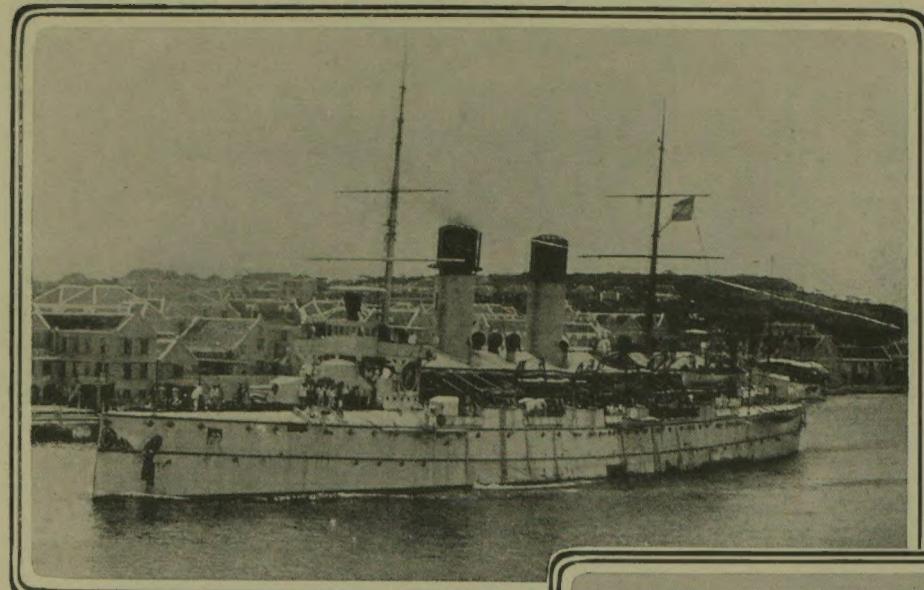
The first performance of Terence's "Andria" at Westminster School was given the other day. The work, which is believed to have been the first of Terence's comedies, was written when the poet was two or three years under thirty, and was produced in 166 B.C. As usual, topics of the moment were dealt with in the epilogue, and these topics included Suffragettes, the Franco-British Exhibition, and the Marathon Race.

I fancy that swiftly and smoothly if it were managed by a very small class; and I am quite certain that all the intellectual Socialists that I have met have in their hearts agreed with me. That explains the strong rally of the English aristocracy to Socialism.

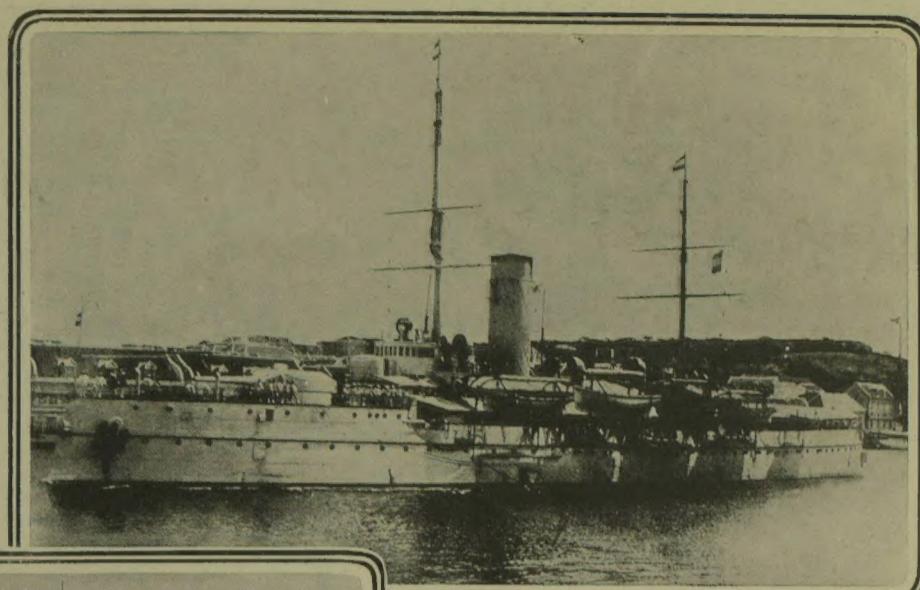
of Socialism—of the heavy official inevitable in any bureaucracy. I believe there are some people who say that they want Socialism, but do not want bureaucracy. Such persons I leave in simple despair. How any calculating creature can think that we can extend the number of Government offices without extending the number of Government officials and the prevalence of the official mind, I cannot even conjecture. Some people look forward to a splendid transformation of the general human soul. That is a good argument for accepting Socialism—and, when one comes to think of it, an even better reason for doing without it.

But, in any case, the plain fact about Dickens's works remains. Dickens did, as Mr. Pugh generally suggests, really come out into the open in order to defy all types of tyrant. And of the tyrants he attacked, a good half were individualistic tyrants, appointed by money and anarchy, and a good half were Socialistic

## A REPRISAL, A DISASTER, AND A GIFT.



THE FRIENDLY CAPTOR OF THE "ALEXIS": THE DUTCH CRUISER "GELDERLAND," WHICH SEIZED THE VENEZUELAN COASTGUARD-SHIP

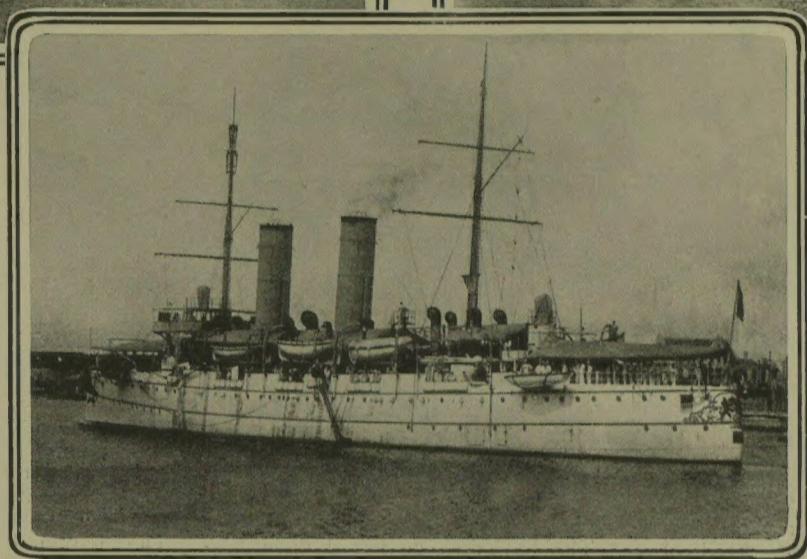


GUARDING DUTCH INTERESTS, AND IRRITATING VENEZUELA, AT CURAÇAO: THE DUTCH WAR-SHIP "KORTENAER."



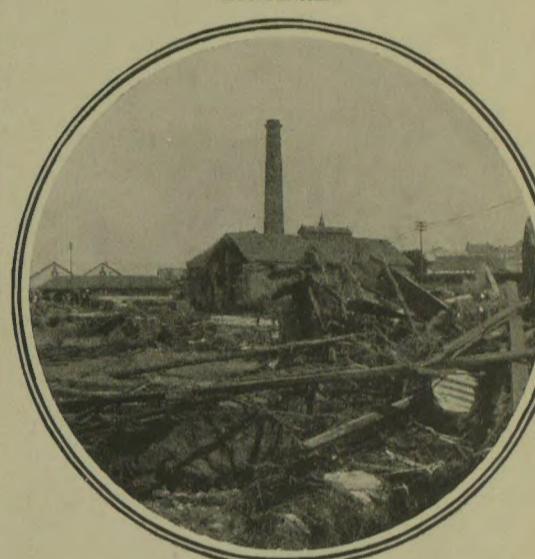
WRECKED BY WATER: A MODEL DAIRY AFTER THE GREAT FLOOD ON THE BAAKENS RIVER.

On November 16, a terrific thunderstorm, with heavy rain, burst over Port Elizabeth and the district round. The Baakens River was flooded, and overflowed its banks, doing immense damage to property, and causing some loss of life.



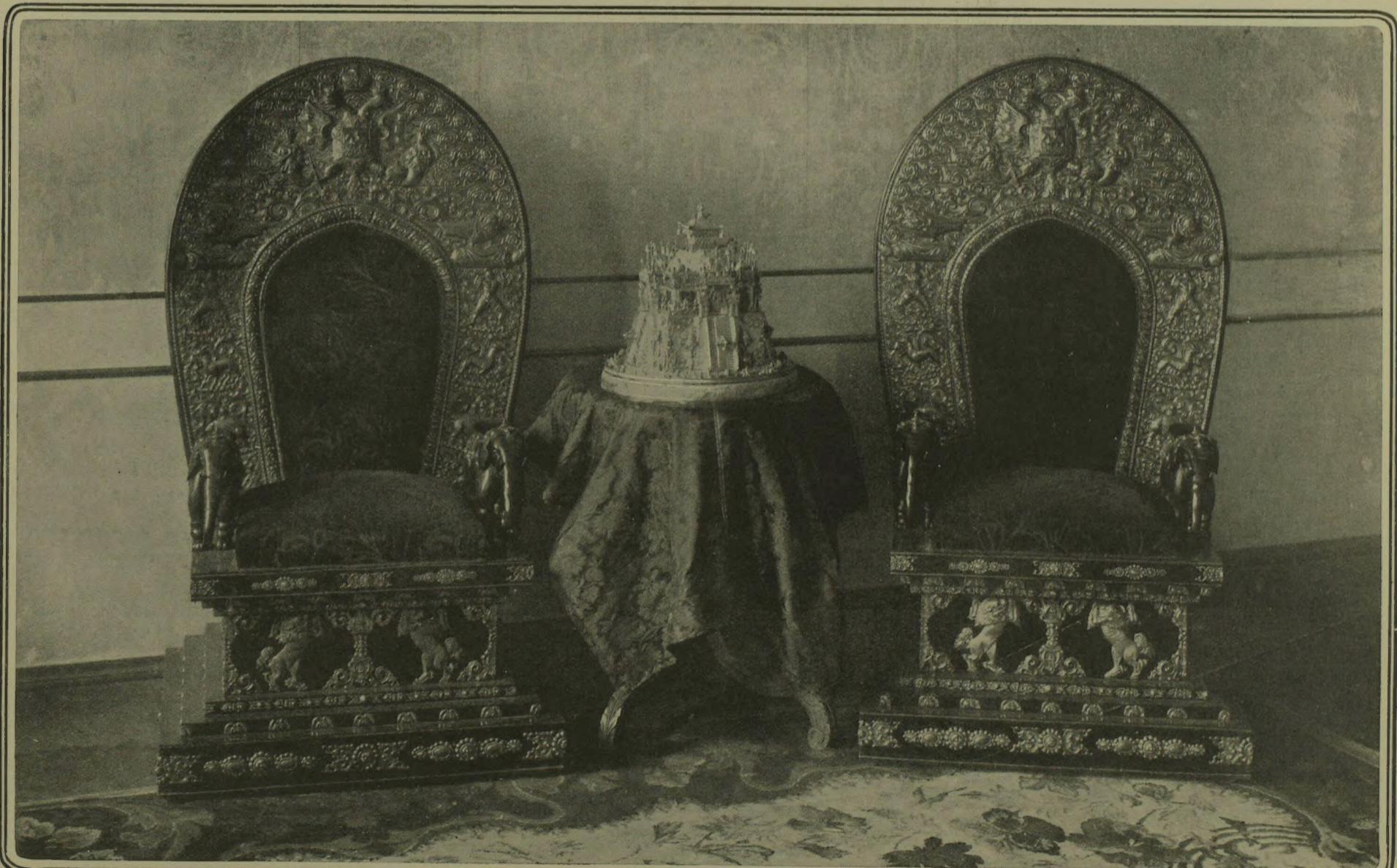
COMPANION OF THE "GELDERLAND" AND THE "KORTENAER": THE DUTCH WAR-SHIP "DE RUIJTER."

Venezuela accuses Curaçao of harbouring her exiled revolutionaries, and has boycotted goods from the island. The Dutch war-ships shown on this page are at Curaçao to protect the interests of the islanders, between whom and President Castro's Government there has been much friction for some time. This culminated last Saturday in the capture, outside Puerto Cabello, of the Venezuelan coastguard ship "Alexis," by the Dutch cruiser "Gelderland," which sent the crew ashore, and towed the prize into Willemstad, the port of Curaçao. It is doubtful whether President Castro will agree with the Governor of Curaçao in the view that this was merely a reprisal, not an unfriendly act, but few will wonder at the fact that Holland has at last taken firm measures.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY BAIN.]



THE JETSAM-STREWN HARBOUR BOARD GROUNDS AT PORT ELIZABETH AFTER THE FLOOD.

This photograph shows the scene of havoc in the grounds of the Harbour Board at Port Elizabeth a few hours after the flood of the Baakens River had subsided. The total damage is estimated at about £250,000.

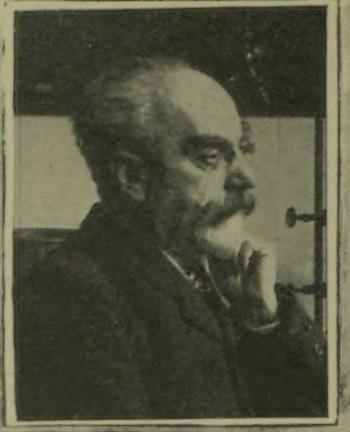


FROM A PEOPLE OF RUSSIA TO THE EMPEROR OF ALL THE RUSSIANS: GIFTS FROM KALMUCKS TO THE TSAR

These gifts, two magnificent Imperial thrones and a model of a Buddhist temple, are to be presented to the Tsar by Kalmucks. The Kalmucks, it may be noted, live in the Chinese Empire, in western Siberia, and in south-eastern Russia, and are adherents of a form of Buddhism.

Photo. Baily.

## PORTRAITS &amp; WORLD'S NEWS



Photo, Beyer.  
PROFESSOR GABRIEL LIPPmann  
(Paris),  
Nobel Prize Winner in Physics.

IT says much for the efficiency of our younger Universities that one of the Nobel Prizes, awarded by the Swedish Academies, has fallen to a Manchester man. Professor Ernest Rutherford, who has won the prize in chemistry for his researches in radioactivity, is Director of the Physical Laboratories at Manchester University. His "Radio-Activity" was published in 1904, and "Radio-Active Transformations" in 1906.

Two of the other prize-winners this year are Parisians. Professor Gabriel Lippmann has been awarded the prize in physics for his discoveries in colour-photography. The Professor was born in 1846, and is a Commander of the Legion of Honour. Professor Elie Metchnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute, who shares the prize for

medicine with Professor Paul Ehrlich, of Frankfurt-on-Main, is a member of the French Academy and of our own Royal Society. This prize was awarded for research in natural and acquired immunity.

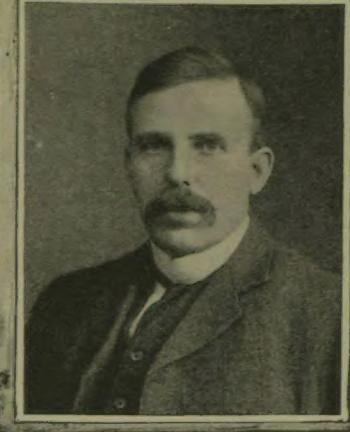
Admiral Germinet, the brilliant officer recently in command of the French Mediterranean Squadron, has paid the penalty for his patriotic outspokenness in regard to the deficiency of reserve ammunition for the French Navy by being relieved of his command. The fact of the deficiency was admitted, and

had been discussed in the Chamber of Deputies, but the Admiral's crime was that he expressed himself strongly on the subject to the Press. It might be said (to return to France her happy phrase about Admiral Byng) that the gallant Admiral has been punished *pour encourager les autres*. It is interesting to recall that he commanded the vessel which took M. Félix Faure to Russia, and on board which the Franco-Russian Alliance was proclaimed.

A loss to the legal profession has occurred by the death, at the age of seventy-nine, of Mr. James Sheil, who was for twenty-five years one of the stipendiary magistrates of London. His first appointment in that capacity was in 1879 for Hammersmith and Wandsworth. In 1890 he went to Southwark, and shortly afterwards to Westminster, where he sat for fourteen years. He was especially severe in cases of cruelty to animals, being himself a keen sportsman and, in his younger days, a familiar figure in the hunting-field.

The news of the death of Lady Clarke, wife of Sir G. S. Clarke, Governor of Bombay, has caused sincere regret to her many friends in India, Australia, and England. She was much beloved both in Victoria, where Sir George was Governor from 1901 to 1904, and in Bombay, whither she accompanied him not much more than a year ago. She took a deep interest in all social and philanthropic work in the Presidency, but her health broke down under the trying climate. Lady Clarke only returned to India in

retired to provide a safe seat for Sir William Harcourt, who had been defeated at Derby. In law also, Sir Cornelius seems to have restrained his ambitions, for it is said that he had



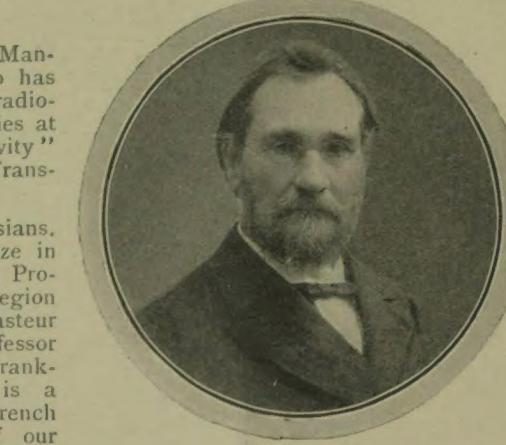
Photo, Maull and Fox.  
PROFESSOR ERNEST RUTHERFORD  
(Manchester),  
Nobel Prize Winner in Chemistry.

every home where music finds a place. Amongst Signor Tosti's best-known compositions are "Come to my Heart," "For Ever and for Ever," "Good-Bye," and "At the Convent Gate."

Now that the new postal rates to America are drawing closer the bonds of union between us and our Transatlantic cousins, it is highly appropriate that the "Minister assisting the Postmaster-General" should take unto himself an American wife. The Earl of Granard, the Minister in question, is engaged to Miss Beatrice Mills, daughter of Mr. D. Ogden Mills, of Staatsburg, Dutchess County New York, a millionaire banker and philanthropist. Lord Granard, who is thirty-four, is a Lieutenant in the Scots Guards, and served in the Boer War. He has been Master of the Horse since 1907. There is an added political interest in the match from the fact that the bride is a niece of the American Ambassador, Mr. White-law Reid.



Photo, Bougault.  
VICE-ADMIRAL GERMINET,  
Relieved of the Command of the French  
Mediterranean Squadron.



PROFESSOR ELIE METCHNIKOFF  
(Paris),  
Nobel Prize Winner in Medicine.

declined a position on the Bench. He was made a Baronet only last June.

The K.C.V.O. conferred upon Signor Francesco Paolo Tosti is another

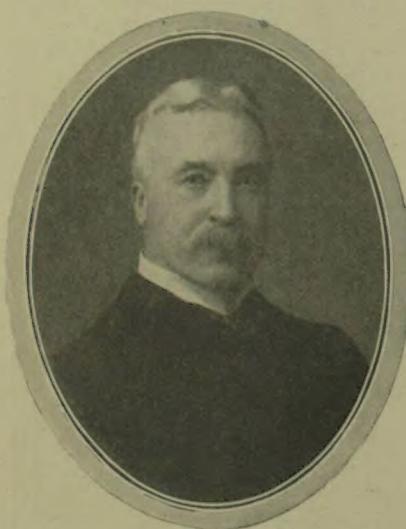


Photo, Mayall.  
THE EARL OF GRANARD,  
Engaged to Miss Beatrice Mills.

## The March of Events.

Apart from political matters, there has been a lull in events at home during the past week. The nation has been reading with affectionate solicitude the daily reports as to the health of his Majesty the King, and everyone is feeling glad and relieved that the slight cause for anxiety has been removed, and that he is so much benefited by his visit to the sunny shores of Brighton. The Milton celebrations have reminded us that "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," and one of these peaceful victories has just been won by the Post Office, in establishing its new wireless telegraphy station on Bolt Head, which has been opened by the Postmaster-General, Mr. Sydney Buxton. From Paris continue to come bewildering accounts of the Affaire Steinheil, which make us wonder at the difference between French and English methods of legal procedure. It is hard to imagine a woman in Mme. Steinheil's position attempting, in an English court, to turn the tables and cross-examine the Judge. But M. André was quite equal to the occasion. The German Emperor has been coming out in a new character, showing that his versatility has not yet been exhausted. His latest rôle is that of a recluse, and although his subjects regard it with a certain amount of astonishment, they appear to be better contented with him now than when he is in his more expansive moods. There is talk of an "honourable retreat" on the

part of Austria from the awkward position in which she has placed herself and the rest of Europe by her experiments in annexation. The news that her representative in Constantinople has broached the subject of compensation with the Grand Vizier of Turkey points to some hope of a peaceful settlement, and suggests at the same time that Austria is beginning to feel the pinch of the boycott. The situation in Persia is progressing gradually. The Shah has not been quite so busy issuing and withdrawing proclamations, and actual steps are being taken now for the establishment of the new Council of State. Across the Atlantic, Mr. Roosevelt is preparing for his well-earned holiday in South Africa, and for his new career in journalism. He has been treated, at a dinner of the Gridiron Club of New York, to some facetious forecasts of his coming exploits. While President



Photo, Elliott and Fry.  
THE LATE MR. JAMES SHEIL,  
Stipendiary Magistrate for Westminster.

November last, after a voyage to England to recuperate.

Sir C. N. Warmington, Bart., K.C., whose death we regret to record, was one of the leaders of the Chancery Bar, and a very popular member of the profession. He began his career as a solicitor, was called to the Bar in 1869, and took silk in 1882. For some time he was M.P. for West Monmouthshire, but in 1895 he



Photo, Elliott and Fry.  
THE LATE LADY CLARKE,  
Wife of the Governor of Bombay.



Photo, Rullingham.  
THE LATE SIR C. N. WARMINGTON, BART., K.C.,  
A Well-known Member of the Chancery Bar.

[Continued overleaf.]

## TEMPERANCE BY INTIMIDATION: THE WOMAN WITH THE AXE.

MRS. CARRY NATION'S CRUSADE IN SCOTLAND.



1. MRS. CARRY NATION UPRAISING A DUNDEE CLERGYMAN FOR SMOKING A CIGARETTE.

2. INTERVIEWING LORD PROVOST URQUHART OF DUNDEE.

3. PINNING A MINIATURE OF HER FAMOUS AXE IN THE SCARF OF A WORKMAN, IN A PUBLIC-HOUSE.

4. TEACHING CHILDREN AN OPPROBRIOS SYNONYM FOR "PUBLIC-HOUSE."

Mrs. Carry Nation, the famous American temperance reformer, whose habit it has been in her own country to enter public-houses and smash bars and bottles with an axe, has begun her crusade in Great Britain in Scotland. Her methods there are less strenuous than those to which she has been accustomed, for she has left her axe behind her, and contents herself with entering public-houses and lecturing all and sundry, and with stopping smokers in the streets and telling them that they are burning away their children's food and clothes. The least popular of her tactics are those which cause her to collect a crowd of children outside a public-house, teach them to call it a "hell-house," and encourage them to repeat the expression in chorus. When she arrived in Glasgow on Monday a hostile crowd met her, and she had to take refuge in the place least acceptable to her—an hotel bar.

Castro is touring Europe, much excitement has been caused in Caracas at the news of the capture by a Dutch cruiser of a Venezuelan coast-guard vessel suspected of carrying ammunition to various ports.

**The New Indian Law.** Prompt action has been taken by the authorities in India, under the new law passed the other day for the suppression of sedition. Nine well-known extremist agitators have been arrested at Calcutta, including Aswini Kumar Dutta, a prominent Bengali leader, and Krishna Kuma Mitra, the editor of the *Sanjibani*. At Allahabad, another native journalist, Babu Ram, the young editor of the *Swarajya*, has been sentenced to seven years' transportation. It will be remembered that the new law, which was passed last Friday, creates a special tribunal of three High Court Judges, who, without a jury, will try cases of alleged sedition and anarchism without a preliminary investigation by a magistrate, and will mete out punishment promptly in cases where the accused are found guilty.

**The Queen as Photographer.** Intensely interesting, from a human point of view, as well as artistically tasteful and beautifully produced, is the collection of photographs from the Queen's camera which has been issued through the *Daily Telegraph*. These numerous pictures of informal domestic groups, shown in their intimate hours of leisure and privacy, seem to bring the royal family very near to us. We see them in their home life, relieved from the oppressive burden of ceremony, and during the intervals of relaxation when they are shaded for a time from that "fierce light which beats upon a throne." The effect is to make us realise more than ever the common humanity that links the royal house with the rest of the nation. It is no fault of royal persons themselves (at least, in this country) that they are apt to be regarded as distant and lofty beings far removed above their subjects, and dwelling in a stately sphere apart. These photographs entirely dispel such an illusion. Queen Alexandra has snapshoted the King, and many others of the royal family, at moments when they were entirely off their guard and obviously unaware that they were being taken. The result is charming, and the publication of such photographs, with their simple descriptions in which Christian names mostly are used, amounts almost to an invitation from her Majesty to the nation to visit her amid her home surroundings. This book has assuredly set the seal of permanence upon the feelings of love and loyalty with which she is universally regarded. Besides the family groups, there are numerous interesting views of scenes in different parts of the world, and portraits of distinguished people, both at home and abroad. It was like the Queen's kindness to have the proceeds of the sales (which are reaching an extraordinary figure) devoted to the purpose of charity, and especially at this season of goodwill, when the needs of the poor most claim our sympathy.

**Tapestry at the Amherst Sale.** Lot 86, for which Lord Amherst paid £220 years ago, sold for 7000 guineas at the sale a few days since. In the catalogue it is described as "A suite of Louis XV.

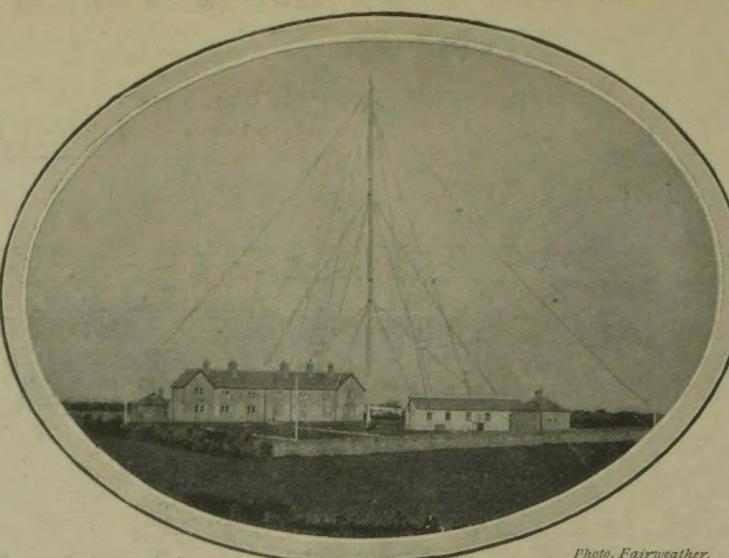
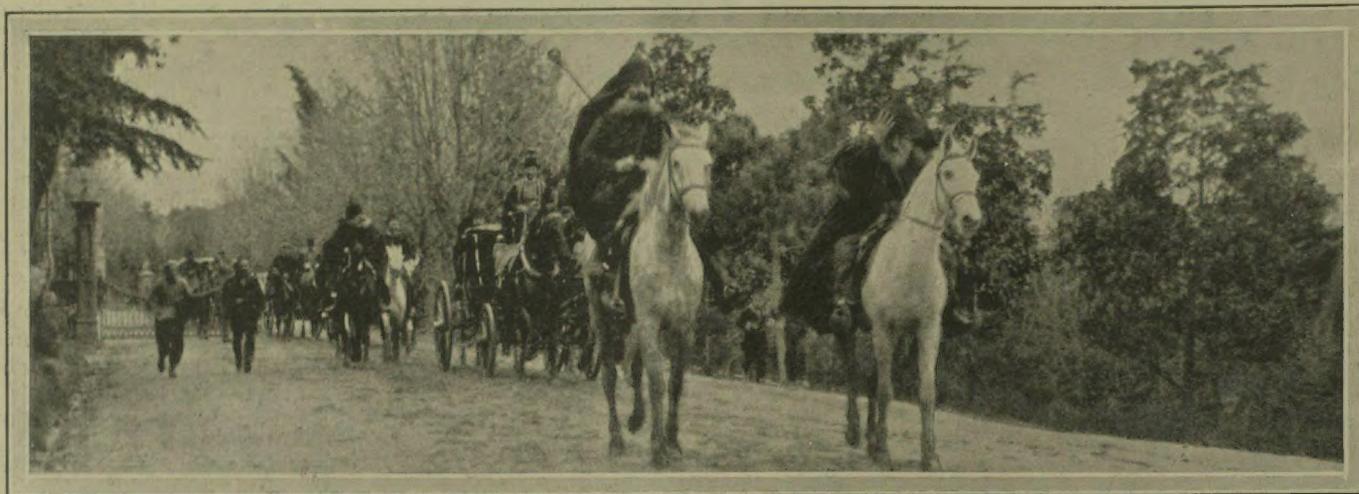


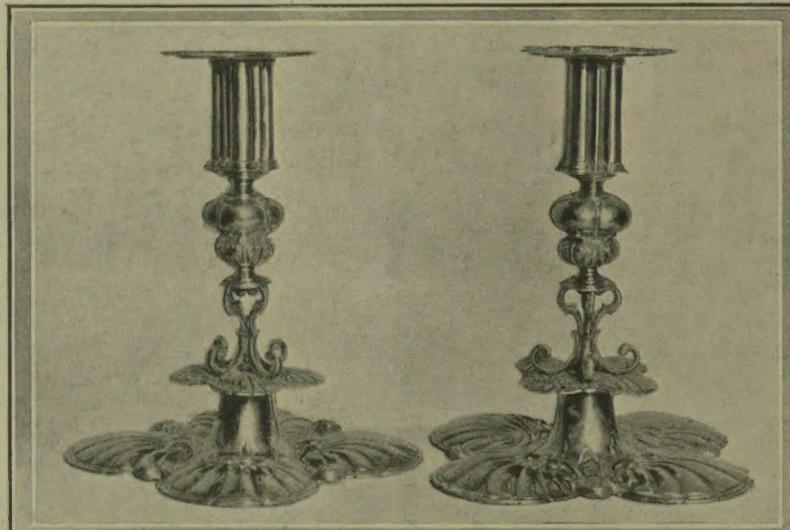
Photo. Fairweather.

**THE G.P.O.'S RECOGNITION OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY: THE FIRST POST-OFFICE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH STATION IN THIS COUNTRY.** The Postmaster-General, Mr. Sydney Buxton, opened the buildings, which are at Bolt Head, South Devon, two miles from Salcombe, and cost, with the wireless equipment, £2000. The aerial wires can be seen in the photograph, stretching from the top of the great mast to the short white poles; the other wires are merely stays for the mast.



PRIESTS ON HORSEBACK: THE ARMENIAN PATRIARCH ESCORTED TO THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.

The photograph shows the Armenian Patriarch on his way to pay an official visit to the Sultan of Turkey, driving in a state carriage and escorted by four mounted priests, one of whom carries his superior's pastoral staff. The Armenians, says the "Statesman's Year Book," are "under a Patriarch at Constantinople, but under the supreme spiritual control of a Catholicos at Echmidzine, in the Russian Caucasus." The present Patriarch was chosen to fill the high office after he had been an exile for twelve years. [PHOTOGRAPH BY SPORT AND GENERAL.]



A PAIR OF SILVER CANDLESTICKS THAT FETCHED £1420: THE 1673 TABLE CANDLESTICKS BOUGHT BY MESSRS. CRICHTON BROS. AT CHRISTIE'S.

Charles II. candlesticks are exceedingly rare, and it was taken for granted that the pair sold recently at Christie's would fetch a long price. Probably few, however, thought that the sum of £1420 would be reached. Yet that was the figure paid by Messrs. Crichton. The candlesticks weigh 70½ ounces, are 11 inches high, and have as special feature large square bases, modelled as scallop shells.

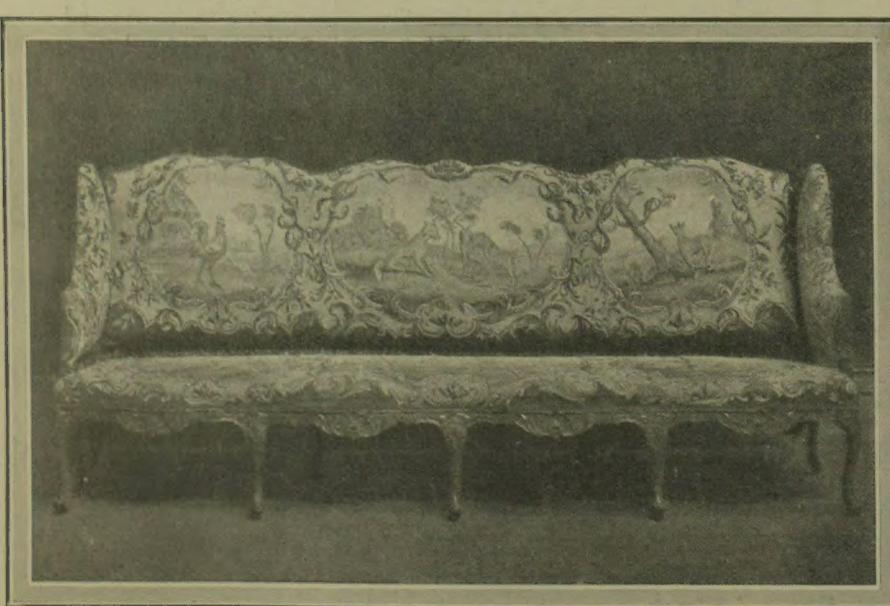
Reproduced by permission of the Owners, Messrs. Crichton Brothers, 22, Old Bond Street, W.

furniture, the seats, backs and arms covered with old Gobelins tapestry, finely woven with oval panels of animals in landscapes illustrating subjects from *Æsop's Fables*. . . . A pair of settees; and twelve fauteuils. Originally the property of Horace Walpole, first Baron Walpole, of Wolferton, Norfolk." Lot 87, which fetched 3150 guineas, was catalogued as: "Another suite, very similar to the preceding, and covered with similar tapestry, the panels also illustrating subjects from *Æsop's Fables* . . . a settee—102 in. wide; six fauteuils (one fauteuil has been gilt)." The second illustration shows one of the settees of the 7000 guineas suite; the first, the settee of the 3150 guineas suite.

**President Castro.** In spite of the fact that diplomatic relations have for some time been suspended between France and Venezuela, Paris has parted regretfully with President Castro, who has, no doubt, been a welcome change as a subject of conversation. He has now gone on to Berlin. His ostensible purpose in coming to Europe was to consult a physician on the subject of his health, but it is doubtful whether anyone in political circles believes that this was his real object. Some suggest that he wants to persuade Germany to intervene between Venezuela and Holland; others that he has left his country in order to forestall the possibility of his country leaving him, and to enjoy his private fortune in peace. Whatever his motives may be, he is at least an interesting personality.

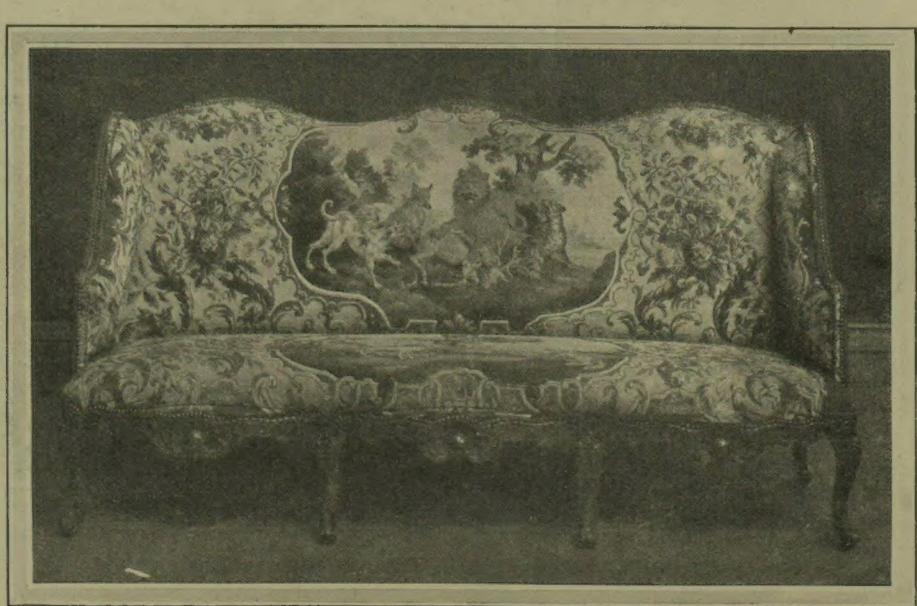
**Parliament.** A sense of duty done gives to Peers and to members of the House of Commons a zest for the Christmas holidays. The Lords have thrown out one huge measure and amended others; and the Commons have had an exceedingly long Session of steady hard work. This week both Houses have been busy. The Commons on Monday gave the Third Reading to the Coal-Mines (Eight Hours) Bill, which the Labour

Bill, which the Labour with more zeal than the Government. Several Liberals were among its opponents, and whereas a number of Unionists took no part in the divisions against it, Lord Robert Cecil led an uncompromising opposition, in which he was assisted not only by his clever back-bench companions—Mr. Bowles and Mr. Lambton—but also by Viscount Castlereagh, who improves as a debater, and is personally popular. Mr. Balfour, speaking for himself, opposed the Third Reading, and chaffed the Government on the Bill embodying the worst form of Protection. To the Conservative leader the final reply was given by Mr. Herbert Samuel, who, although only an Under-Secretary, is entrusted with duties which important Cabinet Ministers are proud to discharge. The Peers have had to deal this week both with the Port of London Bill and the Eight Hours Bill, besides a host of minor measures, and they have not scamped their work. Inconvenient and unpopular although a December sitting of Parliament may be, the threatened House of Lords has discussed most of the measures brought before it with deliberation. It is ably led—on the one side by the Earl of Crewe, who, in succession to the Marquess of Ripon, has filled a difficult post with discretion and courtesy; and on the other side by the Marquess of Lansdowne, who has borne a heavy responsibility with clemency and good-humour. It shows no sign of faint-heartedness.



FROM £220 TO £350: SETTEES COVERED WITH FINE OLD GOBELINS TAPESTRY, SOLD AT THE AMHERST SALE (FROM LOTS 87 AND 86).

Reproduced from the Catalogue by permission of Messrs. Christie, and by permission of Mr. Asher Wertheimer. See Article on this page.



## "WHOOPING" THE BRIDE: A NOVEL ENGLISH WEDDING.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, H. W. KOEKHOEK.



SALUTING THE HAPPY PAIR: REVOLVER-SHOTS IN PLACE OF RICE.

Shepperton-on-Thames is asking itself whether it has set a new fashion. It was the scene some days ago of a wedding at which an escort of cowboys in full war-paint attended the bride and bridegroom, gave "whoops" for the bride, and fired a salute with their revolvers. With Society making so many attempts to give the modern wedding novelty, Shepperton thinks it likely that the cowboy wedding will be seen elsewhere in the near future, and may even become popular, with the permission of the police, at St. George's. The wedding in question, it may be noted, was that of Captain Morgan, of the School of Colonial Instruction at Shepperton, and Mrs. Skerry, of Thames Ditton.

## AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUFS!



Photo. Atman.

MR. WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS,  
Whose "Roman Holidays and Others," has just been published.

Photo. Ward Mutter.

MR. ALBERT KINROSS,  
Whose new novel, "Joan of Garioch," has just been published.

MR. COMYNS CARR, in his book of reminiscences, professes himself an impenitent Victorian, and as one born in a still more remote Victorian *lustrum* than he, I am of his opinion. He does not mean that from 1860 to 1885, let us say, we had better generals, actors, cricketers, and public orators than in the present or Edwardian age, but he does think that the poets and painters and men of letters generally in that epoch were quite up to the standard of 1908.

Mr. Comyns Carr had the privilege of receiving polite letters from Dickens and Thackeray, returning with thanks his early essays, whether in prose or verse. Who is there now, in the editorial chair of a magazine, comparable to Dickens and Thackeray?

Mr. Carr is five years my junior, alas, but I would no more have dreamed of sending a contribution to the *Cornhill Magazine* or *All the Year Round* than of sending a painting to Burlington House.

That home of the arts was more, to the young, than it is at present. Mr. Carr used to be at its gate in the dawn, or, at least, before eight o'clock a.m., on Press View days, eager to see the great doings of the painters of the period. People now are in no such hurry. There is no Millais to paint, no "savage Ruskin" to "stick his tusk in" to canvases which he does not admire.

One reminiscence stirs a memory of my own. Sir Arthur Sullivan asked Mr. Carr to write for him the book of the words of an opera on the subject of King Arthur. I did not know Sir Arthur, and took no interest in anything connected with the theatre; but he invited me to undertake the same task. We breakfasted together, and I tried to explain that an Arthurian opera needed horses. The knights never walked: when Launcelot lost his horse, he had to take a cart. Now, to combine the features of an opera and a circus appeared far from easy.

The composer would not tolerate the horses. I therefore wrote a pedestrian First Act, in which the unconverted Merlin was interrupted, while doing some Celtic rites on May Day, by Queen Guinevere and her ladies going a-maying, on foot. I sent the act to Sir Arthur, who appeared to be much pleased with it. I had my doubts. I never wrote another line of the libretto, nor did he ever make to me any remark on the subject.

Does any mortal ever read Anglo-Saxon poetry for pleasure, or for any purpose except that of passing an examination? Anglo-Saxon poetry is far from gay, and apparently nobody knows how to scan it.

Tennyson translated the song of the Battle of Brunanburh into what he thought an equivalent metre, but an eminent authority assures me that he did it all wrong, and even that Anglo-Saxon

SIR RICHARD STEELE  
• 1672-1729 •

AND ANGLO-SAXON POETRY.

But Hildeburh therewith on.  
Hfnael's bale she bade them  
The own son of herself to set  
fast in the flame.  
His bone-vats to burn up and  
lay on the bale there:

On his shoulder all woeful the woman lamented,  
Sang songs of bewailing, as the warrior strode upward,  
Wound up to the welkin that most of death-fires,  
Before the howe howled...

Why did the howe howl? On consulting the original Anglo-Saxon one finds that the translation is closely literal. "His bone-vats to burn" is *ban-fatu baernan*; "before the howe howled" is *hlynode for hlawe*. It was not the howe that howled, it was the death-fire that howled in front of the howe, or mound in which the remains of the hero's bone-vats were buried. This kind of poetry, at best, is a trifle uncouth.

The situation of ladies in these early poems is often complicated and distressing. Apparently King Finn eloped with fair Hildeburh, and killed her father when he pursued them. The duty of Hildeburh was thus to avenge her father on her husband, but she put this off for some twenty years, when her brothers came to do what was right. In the fight, one of Hildeburh's brothers killed one of her sons, so now she was bound to avenge her son on her brother, and her father on her husband.

The manuscript of the poem was mostly burned in the fire of the Cotton MSS. (1731), so we do not know how Hildeburh extricated herself from a very painful situation. At all events, her family killed her husband, and, as the widow went back to them, she probably approved of their action. Her husband was not her blood-relation, but, for all that is known, she may have felt constrained to avenge him on her own kindred.

The moral ideas of these people are as odd as their versification. "Compulsory Greek" is not a good thing, but may the rising generation be preserved from compulsory Anglo-Saxon!

It does seem that if we make young students of English literature begin with Anglo-Saxon, which is not English, we much resemble a distinguished officer mentioned by Sir Henry Brackenbury in *Blackwood*. This learned and gallant soldier, a V.C., was lecturer to the senior cadets at Woolwich on the Art of War. At what point he began we are not told, but when half the term was over "he had only reached the Early Roman period." The Council of Education said that he must not go further back than Frederick the Great, and he resigned.



THE MEETING-PLACE OF THE MORTAL IMMORTALS: THE HALL OF THE MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

There are forty members of the French Academy, known as the "Forty Immortals," and it is their business to control the French language and to regulate literary taste. Some six or eight French men of letters inaugurated the association informally in 1629, and six years later it was established formally by Cardinal Richelieu. In 1793 the Convention suppressed it. In 1795 it was reconstructed, and in 1816 it returned to its first form. The election of four new members is about to take place.

prosody is not what Mr. Saintsbury supposes. Mr. William Morris translated "Beowulf," and this is how it runs—

Early Roman period." The Council of Education said that he must not go further back than Frederick the Great, and he resigned.

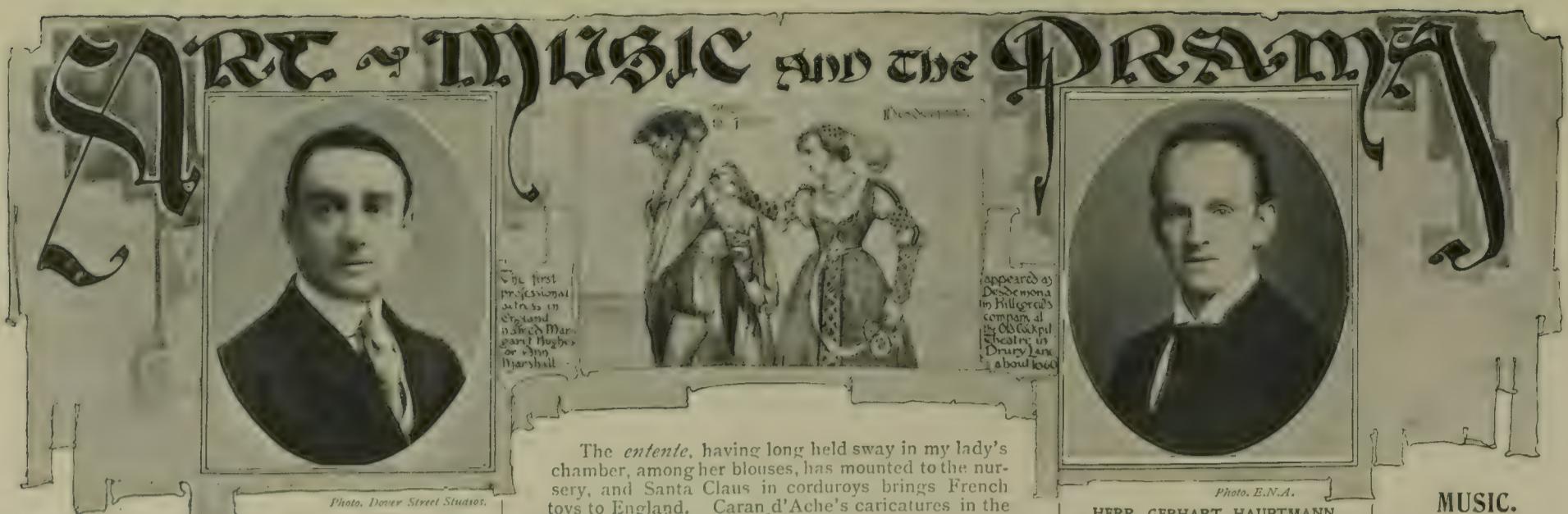
BEAUTIFUL STUDIES OF THE HEROINES OF FAMOUS MODERN NOVELS.

DRAWN BY "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" SPECIAL ARTIST, G. C. WILMSHURST.



No. IX.: CATRIONA.

"There is no greater wonder than the way the face of a young woman fits in a man's mind, and stays there, and he could never tell you why: it just seems it was the thing he wanted. She had wonderful bright eyes like stars, and I dare say the eyes had a part in it."



## ART NOTES.

THE discovery of colour-printing and the publication of colour-books are—like Mr. Chesterton in literature, and motors on the highways—momentous and towering facts. Of the many new volumes offered for sale this Christmas, not many more than half would have had existence but for colour. A great tributary to the relentless stream of modern book-production has suddenly been let loose, and, while it is difficult to know whence comes the demand for so prolific a supply, it is impossible to ignore the establishment of a new and very inquisitive branch of book-making. Readers certainly

are not the buyers: it cannot be supposed that the two new editions of "The Tempest" will sell on account of the play, or, indeed, that there will be two readers apiece for either of the editions, for there are other more convenient ways of taking your Shakespeare. On the other hand, if their plates constitute their value, but few of the colour-books are worth the prices put upon them. In the majority the colour is still unpleasant and unimpressive, and when the reproduction of the Old Masters is undertaken, even



"SIR ANTHONY" AT WYNDHAM'S.

MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH AS CLARENCE CHOPÉ.

Mr. Menpes, with a host of secrets at his back and a keen understanding of the needs of the case, must admit to failure. Painters and the lovers of painting are not, therefore, the buyers, and we must turn to the givers of presents, a numerous race, to discover the persons who are content to buy books that not they, nor anyone, are really anxious to possess.

At the Goupil Gallery Salon, which, by the way, should be visited on a dull rather than on a bright day if the somewhat garish paint of otherwise admirable pictures is to be best appreciated, Mr. William Nicholson's "Nancy" is still attracting attention. And the attention it has attracted in a certain quarter has set afoot the wholly welcome rumour that the picture may soon represent Mr. Nicholson's art at the Tate Gallery.

To call a colour your own, or to name yourself its chief friend and expounder, is no mean achievement. Of a certain high-keyed but tender green, such as is seen about the time of sunrise, when mists whiten the colour of the grass and hedgerows, it may be said that it belongs more to Mr. J. H. Donaldson than to most men. His "Landscape Harmonies," at Mr. Paterson's Gallery, would be very colourless without it; but three or four drawings are notable on its account.

The *entente*, having long held sway in my lady's chamber, among her blouses, has mounted to the nursery, and Santa Claus in corduroys brings French toys to England. Caran d'Ache's caricatures in the *Figaro*, and elsewhere, have always been clever, technically, beyond the English cartoonist's conception of cleverness, but they have never been quite "grown up," and the

Mlle. ARLETTE DORGÈRE.  
Who is to play Olga in "The Dollar Princess."

inspiration to make toys was the happiest of Caran d'Ache's many happy ideas. His dog, with a jointed head, and his lion, with the same and a tail of many possibilities, are delightful; and even the marionnettes of the King and Kaiser may please the fastidious and difficult taste of the child.

At the New Dudley Gallery, where these images may be seen in full array, there are also water-colours, by Mr. Marcus B. Huish, the contriver and arranger of so many other men's exhibitions at the Fine Art Society's Galleries. He has found his subjects on the Sussex Downs and the Moray Firth, and if he has, by force of long example, slipped into a commonplace

past fortnight has been, of course, the production in Manchester and London of Sir Edward Elgar's first Symphony; but it must be said frankly that detailed criticism, within a strictly limited space and following a first hearing, is impossible; and will not be attempted here. It is whispered that the composer has been engaged upon this work since the beginning of the century, and, if this be so, it needs must stand for the expression of his matured powers. Doubtless the work has for him a certain special significance that those who are not acquainted at all with the direction of his mind cannot hope to grasp, and we are inclined to deprecate the attempt to explain what we have no occasion to understand. It is never possible, completely and satisfactorily, to explain music with the aid of words. Schumann's attempt was a failure, and our contemporaries, if they have his power of lucid expression, conceal it with marked ability. Throughout the first performance in London of the new symphony—it lasted close upon an hour, and the playing was a splendid success for Dr.



"SIR ANTHONY" AT WYNDHAM'S.

MISS NINA BOUCICAULT AS VICTORIA CHOPÉ.

Richter and the London Symphony Orchestra—the ear was charmed and the mind was fully occupied. One of the outstanding merits of the new work was demonstrated when those of us who were following it closely were able to note many points in construction, as the music proceeded, if not in the first movement, in all the others. The work is far more lucid in its expression, for example, than is the "Domestic Symphony" of Strauss, though the elaboration of the material is hardly less masterly, and the whole score is full of devices that, while they are only possible to a skilled musician, and only recognised by those who have at least a nodding acquaintance with the technique of music, are not without a certain measure of interest to those who know little of the elementary rules that govern a symphony's construction. The general impression given by Sir Edward Elgar's work was very favourable. The first hearing suggested that it will appeal to nearly all classes of music-lovers; that it has sufficient simplicity and directness of appeal for the many, together with a sufficiently ripe development for the few; that there are many passages of extreme beauty, and few in which the sound threatens to overpower the sense. In short, it may be said that we have here a notable art-work.

HAUPTMANN'S DREAM-POEM, "HANNELE," AT HIS MAJESTY'S: THE DEATH OF HANNELE.  
PHOTOGRAPH BY THE DOVER STREET STUDIOS.

method of painting, he occasionally strikes a wholly fortunate and unusual note. It is by such a chance that two drawings of a stretch of white sand against blue water are made as pleasing as a Japanese panel.

E. M.

and directness of appeal for the many, together with a sufficiently ripe development for the few; that there are many passages of extreme beauty, and few in which the sound threatens to overpower the sense. In short, it may be said that we have here a notable art-work.

## MUSIC.

THE most interesting event in the musical world during the



## A NEW AMUSEMENT FOR LONDON: PRIZE-BEAUTY ELECTING.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, CYRUS CUNEO.

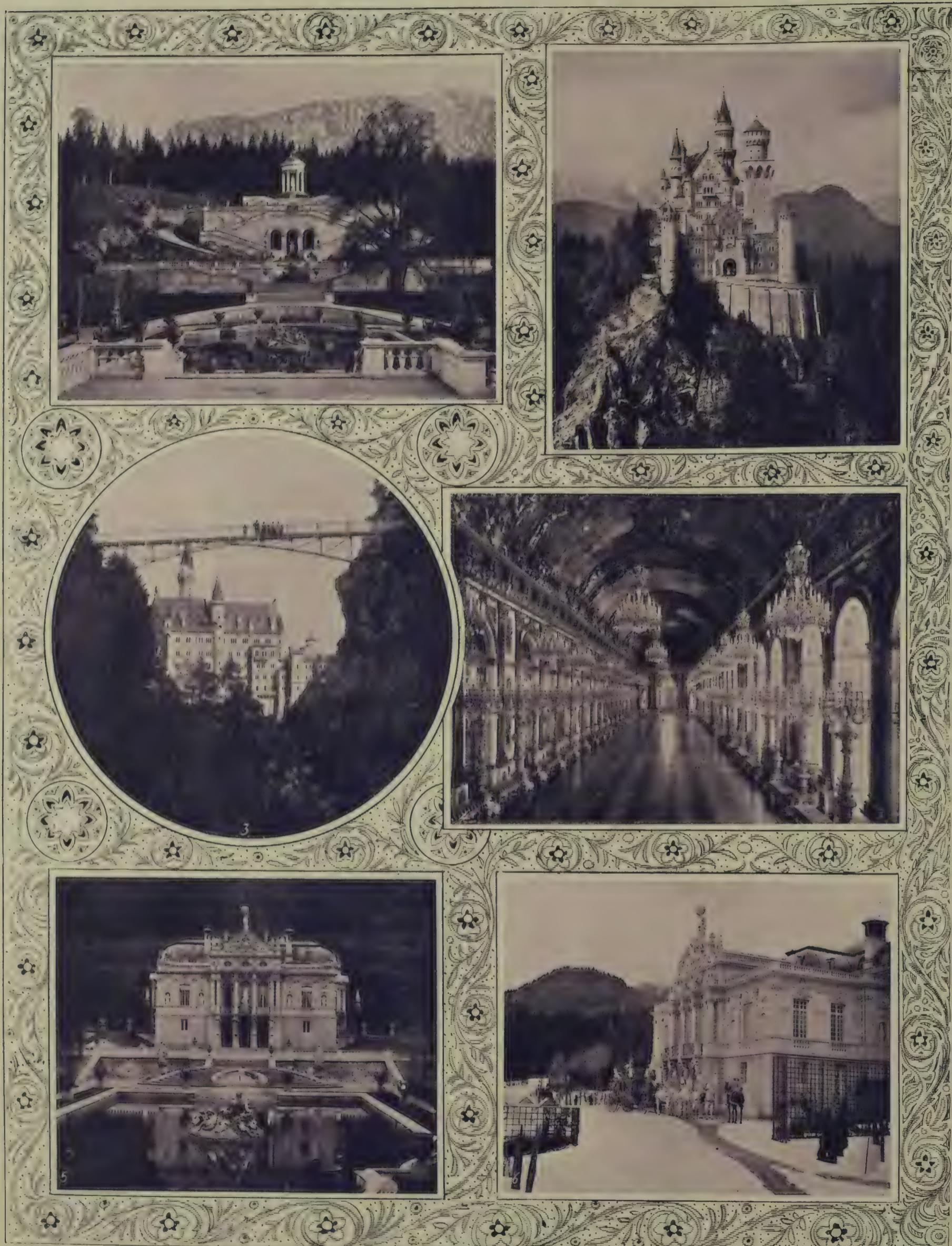


IN THE GILDED FRAME: ENTRANTS IN THE BEAUTY COMPETITION AT EARL'S COURT STANDING BEFORE THE AUDIENCE.

A great gilded frame was set up on the stage in the Empress Hall, and the competing beauties entered this four at a time, and stood, holding their numbers, under the glare of a battery of limelights. It was arranged that the audience should select the winners, writing the numbers of their choice on voting papers.

## THE MAD KING LUDWIG'S CASTLES IN THE AIR:

BUILDINGS THAT CAUSED THE RUIN OF LUDWIG II. OF BAVARIA.



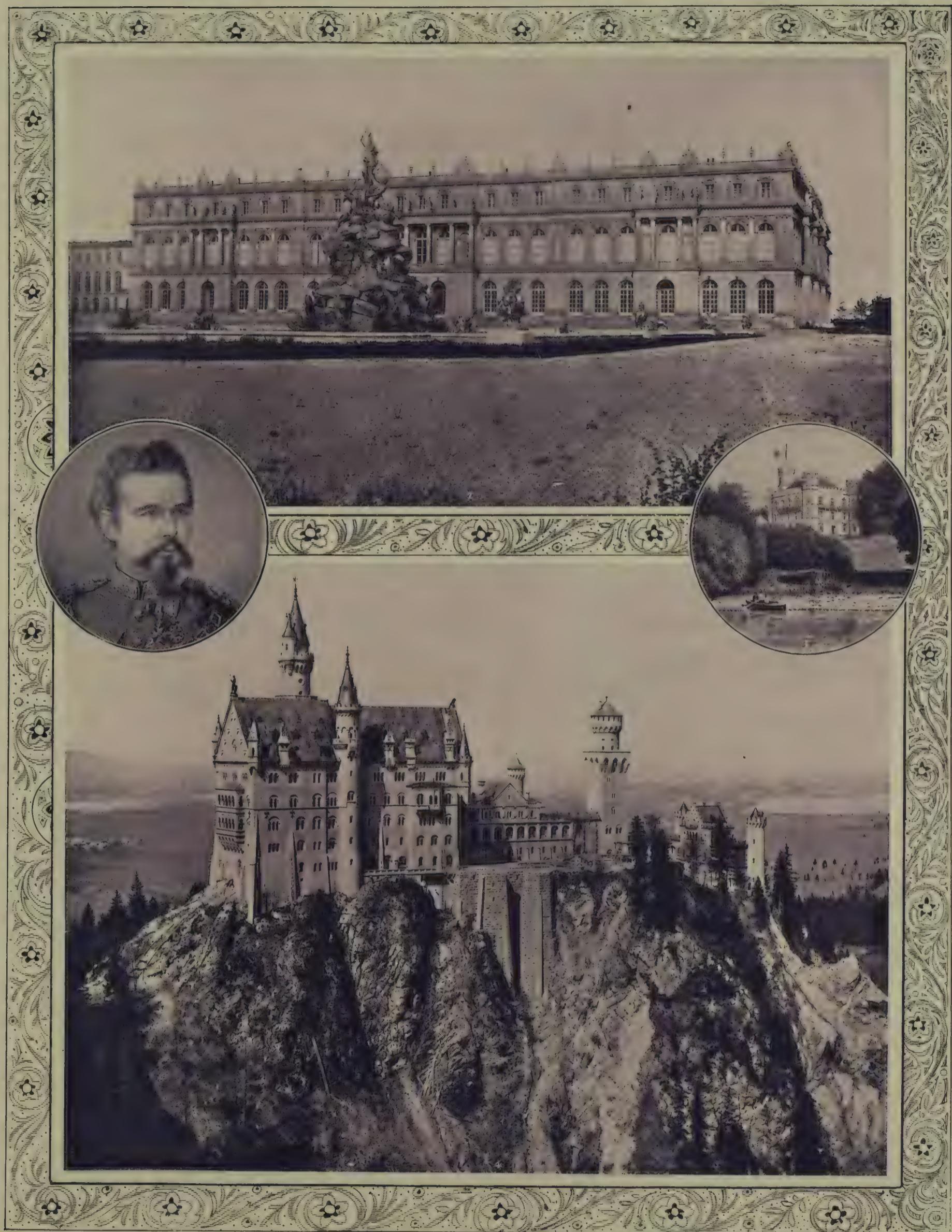
1. A PART OF THE FANTASTIC CHATEAU LINDERHOF, THE CASTLE OF GILDED WALLS, GOLDEN ORNAMENTS, AND GEM-STUDDED SILVER.  
 3. NEU SCHWANSTEIN, THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF WHICH WAS LAID IN 1869.  
 5. LINDERHOF, OBER-AMMERGAU, ONE OF THE BUILDINGS THAT CAUSED THE KING'S RUIN.

2. NEU SCHWANSTEIN, BUILT IN THE PURE ROMANESQUE STYLE, WHICH CONTAINS MANY PAINTINGS OF INCIDENTS FROM GERMAN HERO-LEGENDS AND SONGS.  
 4. THE ORNATE MIRROR-GALLERY OF CHIEMSEE, WITH FIFTY-TWO CANDLABRA OF GOLD.  
 6. A STATE-COACH AT THE ENTRANCE OF LINDERHOF.

The fact that Count Ueckheim-Montmartin, once aide-de-camp to the mad King Ludwig II. of Bavaria, has been appointed Commander of the Second Bavarian Army Corps, has brought into prominence again the circumstances attending the last days and the death of Wagner's great patron. It has been said on various occasions that the King was not mad, and to combat this an official account of Ludwig's illness has just been published. In this many acts of eccentricity are set forth.—

## THE MAD KING LUDWIG, HIS LOUIS XIV. PALACE,

AND HIS DEATH-PLACE.



1. CHIEMSEE, BUILT IN IMITATION OF THE PALACE OF VERSAILLES.

2. LUDWIG II. OF BAVARIA, THE MAD KING OF WHOSE ECCENTRICITIES AN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT HAS JUST BEEN PUBLISHED.

3. THE SCHLOSS BERG, TO WHICH THE KING WAS SENT, AND STARNBERG LAKE, IN WHICH HE WAS DROWNED.

4. NEU SCHWANSTEIN, ONE OF THE MANY CASTLES BUILT BY THE MAD KING.

—From his grandfather, King Ludwig inherited a love of building, and even at the tender age of eleven he drew plans of a hunting-box which showed marked ability on the part of their designer, but he had no practical knowledge of the matter, and was not able to visualise his plans. Therefore he was in the habit of having parts of castles built, pulled down, and rebuilt again, when the first result did not please him. His castle-building, indeed, led to his financial ruin; yet, curiously enough, these very castles have served to pay his debts, for they have been opened to public inspection on payment of fees. It was one of the King's peculiarities to wear regal dress based on that of Louis XIV., for whom he had a great reverence.

## SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY



GREAT MEN OF SCIENCE.—No. XXIX.  
SIR HENRY E. ROSCOE.  
Emeritus Professor, Owens College, Victoria University.  
Photograph by Elliott and Fry.



OTTO VON GUERICKE'S EXPERIMENT IN AIR PRESSURE



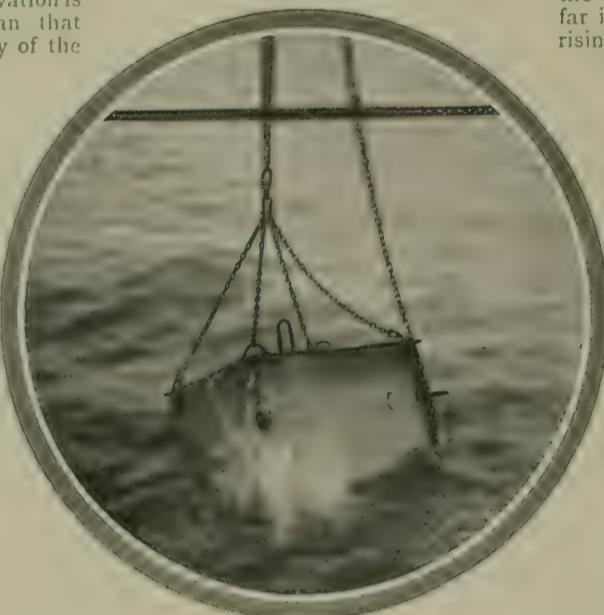
GREAT MEN OF SCIENCE.—No. XXX.  
SIR JOHN MURRAY,  
The Famous Naturalist.  
Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

## SCIENCE JOTTINGS

## THE RISING OF LAND.

NO fact of existence appears to be more firmly established, in so far as ordinary observation is concerned, than that of the stability of the

## THE WAVES AS MAN'S WORKMAN: THE SEA UNDER SUBJECTION.



THE BUOY THAT MAY BE CALLED THE ENGINE OF THE PIRANDELLO APPARATUS FOR TRANSFORMING THE WAVES OF THE SEA INTO A MOTIVE FORCE.

these on the coastlines of Britain, ranging from the links dear to the heart of golfers, representing a gradual rise of the coast and giving us the sand of the old beaches, often far inland, to terraced risings which tell us of

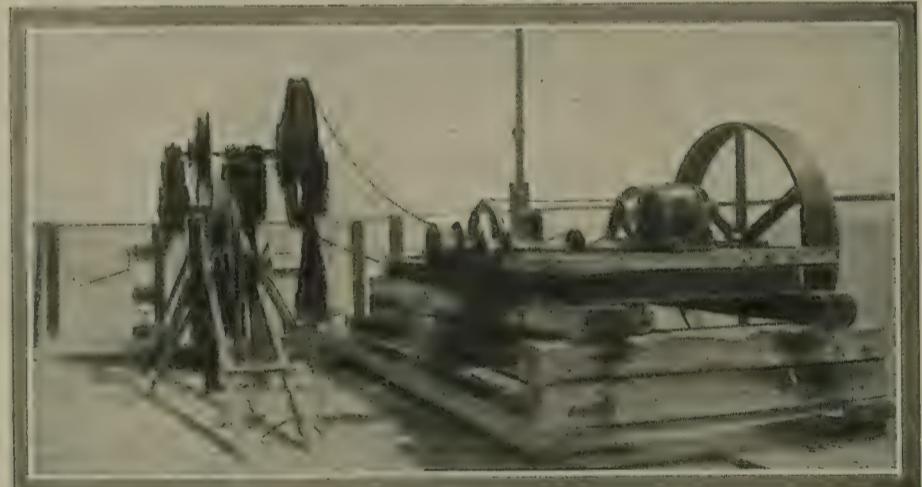
periodical elevations and rests. More than this, we find beds of sea-shells high up on mountains in different parts of the world. The older philosophers explained the presence of such marine relics by the theory that they were left by the Flood, a view of matters which certainly does not explain their local character in a sense, and the absence of universal remnants of the Deluge.

There is a very apt illustration of land rise, concise in its terms, to be found in connection with the Ponza Islands, which lie off the coast of Italy. Here, the largest island of the group is Palmarola. It is divided by a kind of basin, open on the west side and shelving down to the beach. At its lower part, there are found remains of sea-woven tubes constructed of lime, and other evidences of sea-life, these, however, being all above the level of the sea. Now intervenes a significant piece of geological history. In 1786 the islands were visited by Dolomieu. He writes that Palmarola was divided in two by a canal capable of admitting a barge. His remarks are duly illustrated by a map, in which the canal is depicted. It now occupies the place of the present basin, above the high-water mark. It is calculated that here a rise of 200 feet would be required to bring about the change.

We have at Cagliari, on the south of Sardinia, deposits of marine shells and also of ancient pottery, existing at a height of between 200 and 300 feet above sea-level. This rise must therefore have taken place within the human period. Now all these movements, including those of

land-surface upon which we dwell. The "eternal hills" of the old poets reflect the ancient belief in the permanence of the earth's features, in contradistinction to the more philosophic note of Tennyson, who speaks of the hills as shadows, flowing from shape to shape, and, like all other aspects of the world, being really the daughters of Time. In opposition to the popular idea of the stability and permanence of the land, we find the sea to be credited with an ever-changing nature. This notion is explicable on the ground that the ocean appears to exist in a state of perpetual unrest. Its surface is ever moving, apparently swelling and receding with the tides. "Unstable as water" is in truth an ancient phrase, founded on the prevalent ideas that the sea is never at rest, and that it alters perpetually.

Closer research serves entirely to reverse the popular opinions concerning the stability of land and the instability of the sea. The ocean really obeys the same laws which regulate the behaviour of water in a bowl. That water, we know, maintains its level. To alter the level, we should have to enlarge the bowl or to contract it, or we might raise the level by pouring additional water in, or lower it by taking so much water out. The sea's level may be regarded as practically unalterable. Changes in land, therefore, which seem to be due to the rise of the sea are to be laid on the shoulders of the solid earth. Take the case of the South of Sweden, where there has been sinking of land for centuries. If the swamping of villages and



CAPTAIN PIRANDELLO'S APPARATUS FOR TRANSFORMING THE WAVES OF THE SEA INTO A MOTIVE FORCE: THE MACHINERY BY WHICH THE FIRST ELECTRIC LAMP LIGHTED BY WAVE-POWER WAS LIGHTED AT RIMINI.

The experiments are taking place at Rimini, and the attempt is being made to utilise the force derived from the perpetual undulation of the waves, and not the force produced by the action of the tides. A simple buoy of a special pneumatic kind constitutes what may be called the engine of the apparatus. By means of special devices this buoy is kept always at the same height in the water, and so follows its every movement. Thus it communicates the undulating motion of the sea to the rest of the apparatus. As, of course, the machinery is dependent on the state of the water, and so may not yield result just when result is wanted, a special means of storing the energy has been devised.

harbours were due to the rise of the Baltic, one would naturally expect to find a similar result accruing to the opposite coast. This latter land margin is not affected at all. Some geologists, indeed, aver that it is rising. It is clear, on any view of the sea's part in the matter, that we cannot have water rising on the one side of the Baltic and subsiding or remaining stationary on the other side. All such alterations of level, therefore, belong to the land, and are due to slow movements of the earth's crust. The sea remains ever the same—impassive and unaltering.

The rising of land is, of course, balanced by its subsidence in sinking. This latter action is much less easy to trace in a measure, for the "out of sight, out of mind principle" applies here, and land, besides, may be actually destroyed by the sea, an action which has to be carefully distinguished from the sinking of any area or coast. There are many interesting evidences of land-rising to be noted even by the casual observer. The case of raised beaches is one in point. We find



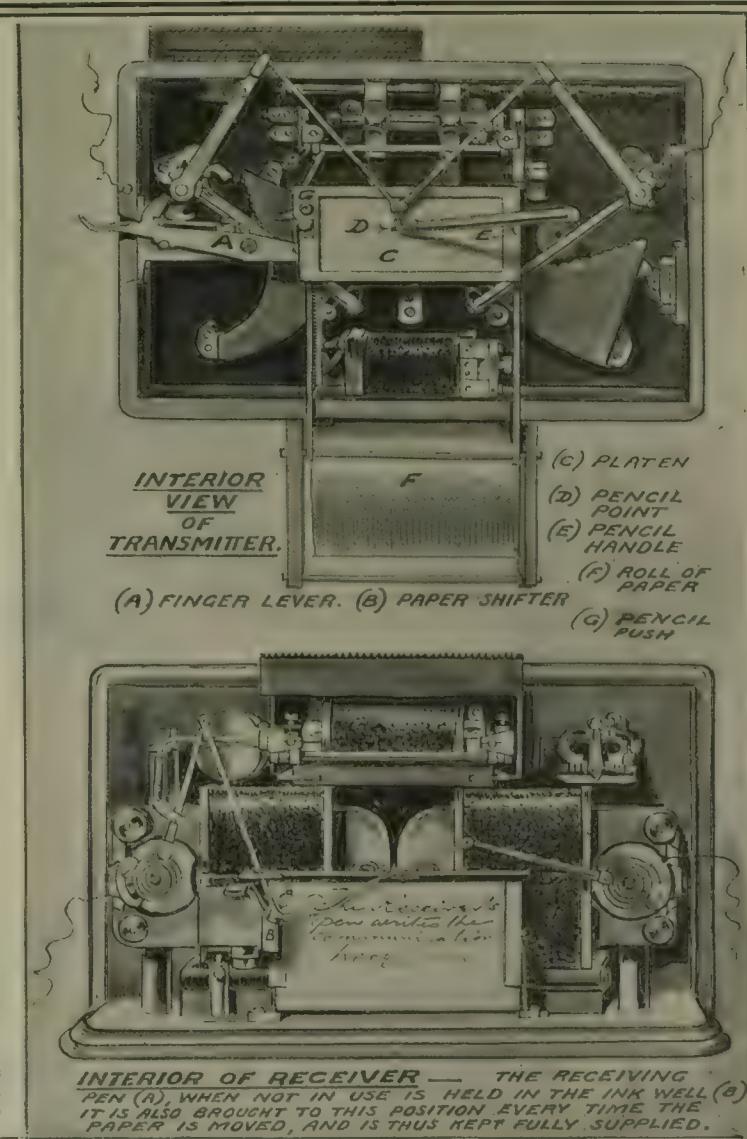
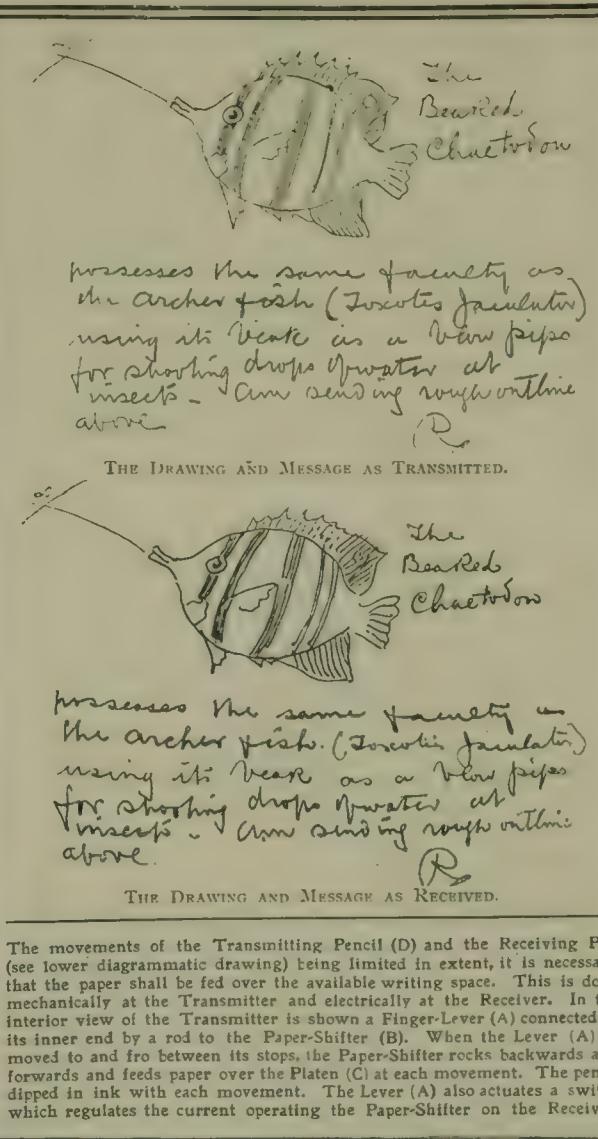
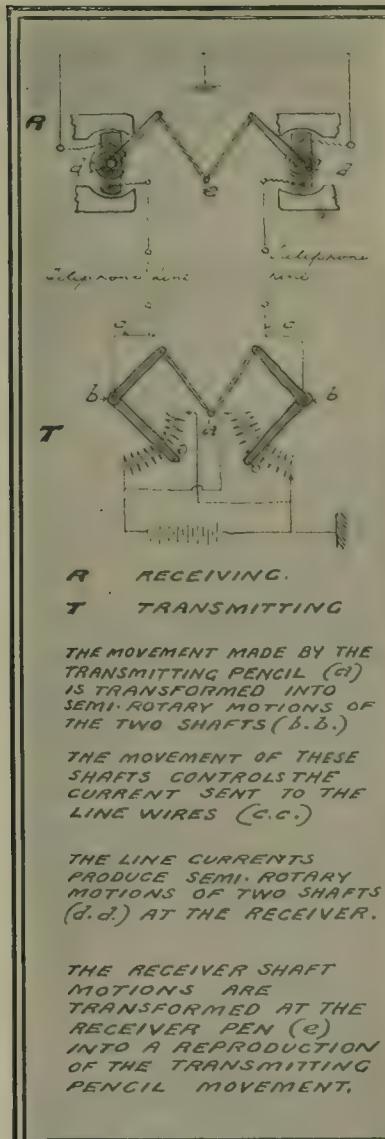
UTILISING THE FORCE OF THE TIDES: THE MODEL OF AN INGENIOUS APPARATUS.

The apparatus is the invention of Mr. William Snee, and is shown in model form in a shop window. It is described as follows: "Paddles give to the water in the tank motion imitating that of the tides of the sea. The water passes through a series of chambers round a horizontal water-wheel. The chambers through which the water passes are so constructed that whatever the motion of the water it is always adding to the momentum of the wheel."

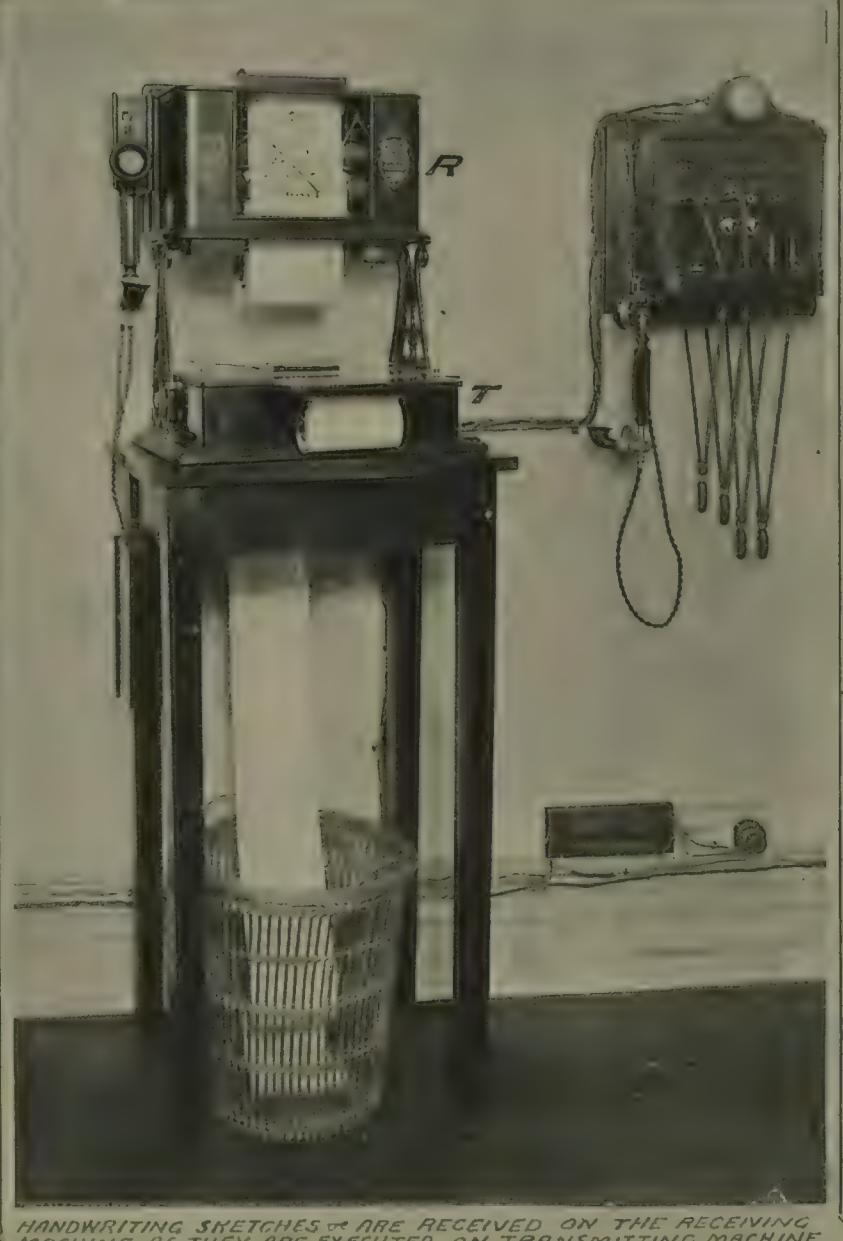
subsidence as well, are undoubtedly due to the fact that we live on a globe the interior of which remains in a state of fervent heat. A cooled-down orb, like the moon, suffers from no such exigencies.

We relate these slow land movements in turn to other, but quicker, upturnings of the earth's crust. Earthquakes illustrate land movements which differ not in kind, but only in degree, from those we have been discussing. Some earthquakes suddenly elevate land, others cause it to subside. In 1822 the whole coast-line of Chili was suddenly elevated by an earthquake shock to an extent of at least four feet. Beds of shells were left to rot and decompose, being permanently raised from the sea. Sir Charles Lyell computed that a mass of land was thus added to Chili equal in bulk to 100,000 Great Pyramids, taking the mass of the Pyramid at six millions of tons. If, therefore, land sinks, and the sea destroys it, we find a compensating action in the gain our earth exhibits from the rise of the crust.—ANDREW WILSON.

# A MACHINE THAT MAY MAKE THE POST-OFFICE UNNECESSARY: THE TELEPHONE AS LETTER-WRITER AND ARTIST.



INTERIOR OF RECEIVER — THE RECEIVING PEN (A), WHEN NOT IN USE IS HELD IN THE INK WELL (B). IT IS ALSO BROUGHT TO THIS POSITION EVERY TIME THE PAPER IS MOVED, AND IS THUS KEPT FULLY SUPPLIED.

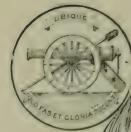


## THE TELEWRITER, BY MEANS OF WHICH HANDWRITING AND SKETCHES CAN BE TRANSMITTED OVER THE TELEPHONE WIRE, AND RECEIVED IN FACSIMILE.

Writing or sketches made with the pencil of the transmitting instrument are recorded in facsimile by the pen of the receiving instrument. The complete instrument consists of the transmitter and receiver associated together so that messages may be sent to or received from either end of the line, and the instruments are connected to the ordinary telephone line without interference with or alteration to the telephone service. Though, doubtless, the matter is still very much in the future, it is possible that the universal use of such instruments would make the post-office an unnecessary institution, for there would be no carrying of letters, telegrams, or sketches.—[DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON.]

## NAMES AND NICKNAMES OF FAMOUS BRITISH REGIMENTS: THEIR ORIGIN.—No. VIII. "THE GUNNERS."

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.



THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH INSPECTING THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY, "THE GUNNERS," SOON AFTER ITS FORMATION.

"Them's the boys that fear no noise," as was once said, or rather sung, of those who constitute our "Gunners"—the name applied to all the officers and men of what is known as the Royal Regiment of Artillery—Field (or Foot), Horse (or Mounted), Mountain Batteries, Fortress Armament, and all the rest of it. An Engineer is popularly known as a "Sapper," while an Artillerist is a "Gunner," and his profession dates at least from the time of Henry VIII., when the first iron cannon was cast in England. The Honourable Artillery Company existed in the reign of Henry VIII., and is the oldest Volunteer Corps in the Kingdom. But it was not till 1716, in the Marlborough

era, that trains of artillery, in an organised form, became a regular branch of the service—and a most important one too. Sedan, for example, according to its chief victim, Napoleon III., was won by the Prussian artillery. It was Frederick who invented Horse Artillery. Our Gunners enjoy this distinction, as compared with other regiments, that they have been represented on every one of our battlefields from Blenheim to Bloemfontein: hence the justification of their motto, "Ubique." The inspection that forms the subject of our illustration took place at Woolwich. In those days the guns were hored with farm-horses.

## LITERATURE



Photo, Everett and F. S.

MR. ALFRED NOYES,  
Whose volume on William Morris for the "English Men of Letters Series" has just been published.

## WITH THE COLOURS.

MR. RACKHAM'S books sell largely, and sell largely even to people who have no intention of gift-making. His charm is enticing; we wish to lock away his fairies and his landscapes into the safe-keeping of old Chinese lacquer cabinets, where they may be guarded against the hour of an evil inspiration to generosity. In the case of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Mr. Heinemann having done his part extraordinarily well, illustrator and publisher have between them produced a book hardly to be equalled among modern volumes for attractiveness. Among Mr. Rackham's first qualifications as a Shakespearean illustrator is his admirable forgetfulness of the stage. He might, for all his pictures tell us, have never occupied stalls or gallery, and have never set eyes on either Miss Ellen Terry or Mr. Benson. He gets out into the open fields of poetry, and if his drama and his humour are rather weak, he compensates us many times by his originality, his sense of beauty, and his faculty, at will, of translating the imagery of words into line and colour. His

of establishing an art and conventions of its own, as is done in the colour-prints of Japan or the French coloured engravings of the eighteenth century, has set itself to mimic canvas and pigment. This is, we think, ill-advised. Colour-photography is making leaps and bounds towards



THE HOUSE AT WHICH HENRY VIII. STAYED WHEN ON HIS WAY TO VISIT ANNE BOLEYN: CROWHURST PLACE.  
"Crowhurst Place was originally a timber house, built in or near the reign of Henry VII., and according to tradition Henry VIII. used to stay there on his way to visit Anne Boleyn at Hever Castle over the Border."

## "HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS IN SURREY."

Three of Mr. Hugh Thomson's illustrations to Mr. Eric Parker's book, reproduced by permission of the publishers, Messrs. Macmillan.

a wonderfully interesting and beautiful realism. Baron de Meyer, with his block machine, is a better colourist than most painters are with their palettes and brushes; and instead of entering into rivalry with the camera and its realism, which is allied to the realism practicable for oil-paints, the colour-illustrator should devise some method, style, and a whole bundle of mannerisms, entirely

## IN THE HEART OF THE FANNY BURNEY COUNTRY: MICKLEHAM CHURCH.

"Mickleham is almost the centre of the Fanny Burney country. At Mickleham Church she was married to General d'Arblay. Juniper Hall is half a mile from the church; Norbury Park lies west of the Mole; Camilla Lacey south of Norbury Park at West Humble."

weakness lies in his humour, or its absence, and in the occasional conventionality of his children's faces.

Shakespeare is the peg for many colour-books. Neither attempt on "The Tempest" reaches the level of "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Mr. Dulac suffers more in the process of reproduction than does Mr. Rackham, whose style Mr. Dulac's so closely resembles, and we doubt if Miranda gains an iota of charm from the painter's rouge-pot. Neither is the stiffness and staginess of Ferdinand concealed by his divers colours. Mr. Dulac is at his best when, adapting certain mannerisms of the Japanese draughtsman, he is quite un-Elizabethan. We should like to see him back again among Eastern subjects. There must surely still be a few of the Thousand and One Nights to be illuminated by his exceedingly fabulous and skilful brush. Mr. Paul Woodroffe's "Tempest" is a much more laborious achievement than Mr. Dulac's, but he, too, suffers from the imperfections of the process of reproduction. For the processes are still incomplete, indefinite, hesitating. Turn from these medleys of muddy colour to the perfectly-complete and perfectly decorative use made by the Japanese of less recondite processes. The generous but foolish ambition of the makers of many of the colour-books before us is to present plates that correspond as nearly as possible to an oil-painting. A Burlington House exhibition will soon be bound in cloth and sold for twelve-and-sixpence, and be very nearly as good as a true, live Royal Academy. The page printed in colour, instead



JORROCKS HIMSELF AGAIN: "A-A-A SINK! HERE'S CANNY ARD SWEET-BREEKS HISSEL!"

We reproduce one of Mr. G. Denholm Armour's coloured illustrations to "Hunts with Jorrocks." The artist, in his introduction, says: "No more could a new Jorrocks be created than a new 'Mr. Punch,' therefore the acknowledgments of a modern illustrator are due to John Leech as well as to Surtees, the original creators of 'Jorrocks and his deathless train.'"

Reproduced from "Hunts with Jorrocks," by permission of the publishers, Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton.



MR. REGINALD HERBERT.

Whose Racing Reminiscences, "When Diamonds were Trumps," have just been published.  
(See Review on another Page.)

his own. So thought Mr. William Nicholson when he made his series of portraits; so thinks M. Théodore Roussel, who is silently probing the difficulties of etching in colour in his Parsons Green studio.

An example of what may be done when colour-printing sets itself to copy the work of a modern painter is found in Mr. Martin Hardie's "John Pettie, R.A." This painter's scarlet Cardinals and conspirators, or such a picture as his "The Hour," with its mantilla and mask and red roses, do very well in colour; but the result is certainly no more, and probably less, interesting than are the originals. The same may be said of Mr. Frank Brangwyn's colour-book. His subject is admirably chosen for the purposes of the process: war and

the sea, red sails and sailors, cannon and captains go well in colour; but better in the colour of Mr. Brangwyn's originals than in the colour given us in reproductions of "The Last Fight of the 'Revenge.'" How much better the book had been had it contained only the admirable black-and-white designs which are properly in keeping with the print and the paper! It can still be made a book to be kept, instead of given, by the judicious removal of the unpleasant



THE HOME OF SWIFT'S STELLA: STELLA'S COTTAGE AT MOOR PARK.

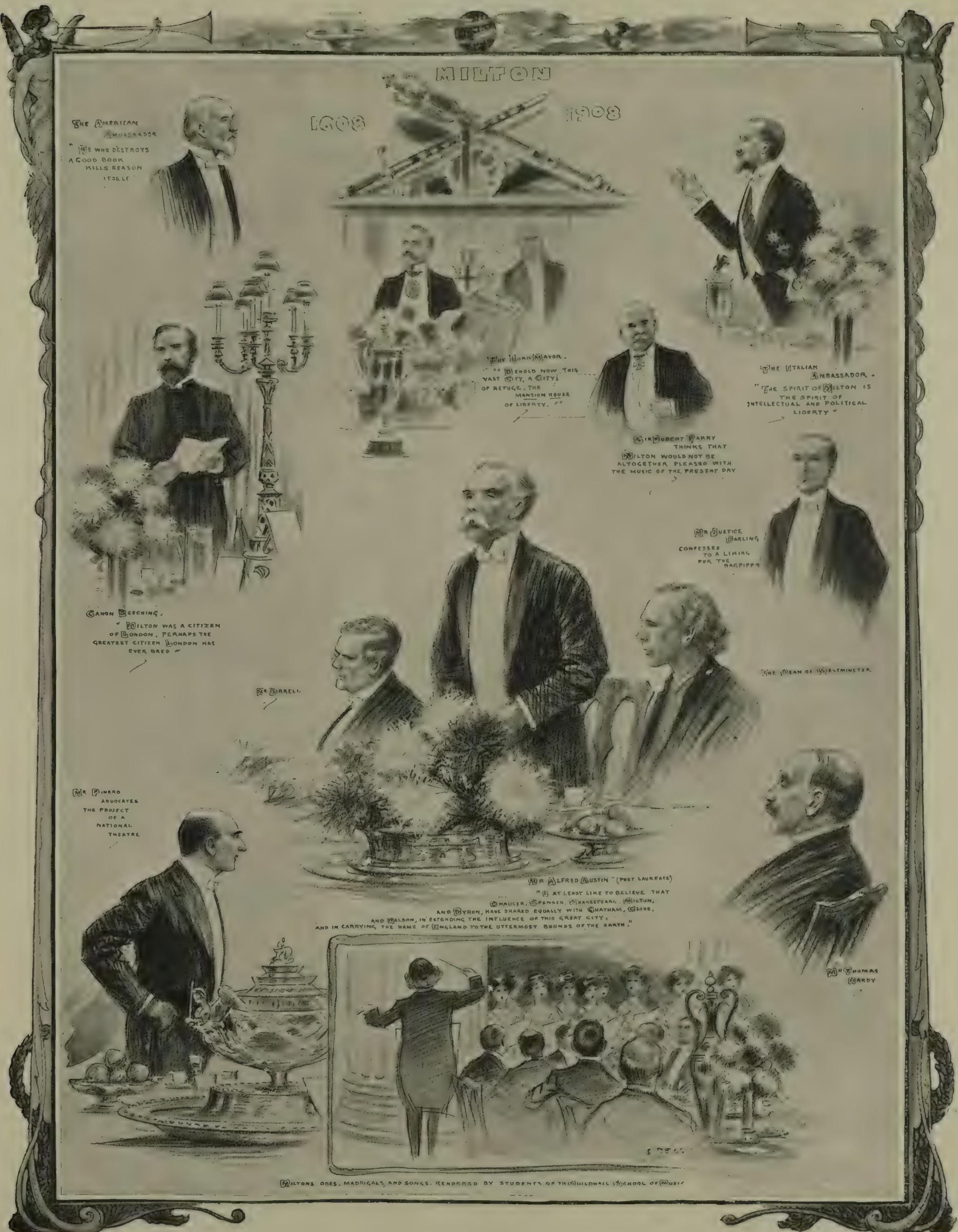
"Jonathan Swift . . . came back to Moor Park to write the 'Tale of a Tub,' and the 'Battle of the Books.' . . . The mainspring of his life was his melancholy devotion to the pretty girl who waited on Lady Giffard . . . as Swift's Stella she lives in the story of sad and mysterious passions with Héloïse and Laura."

shiny sheets of paper on which the pictures have perforce been printed. Mr. Heath Robinson's "Twelfth Night" also combines black-and-white with colour-illustration; but, as his colour is as distinctly good as his black-and-white is bad, the combination is again an error.

The Garden, next to Shakespeare, has been found to be most full of colour-illustration possibilities: "Scottish Gardens," written by Sir Herbert Maxwell and illustrated by Miss Mary G. W. Wilson; and "An Artist's Garden," by Mrs. Anna Lea Merritt, are but two of many of their kind. Gardens, in spite of T. E. Browne's verses, may be dull, and while there is no Rackham to conduct us among box-hedges and flower-beds, they are often so in volume form. Miss Wilson has the advantage of considerable technical skill, and Mrs. Merritt of a *naïf* statement of her enthusiastic adventures within her four garden walls. Colour-printing is made to stand in attendance upon the humourist as well as upon the lady with a hoe, and must give hue to the tippler's countenance as well as to the rose's; Mr. G. D. Armour has revived Surtees' once-famous Mr. Jorrocks, hoisted him yet again into the saddle, and followed his red coat up hill and down dale. The personages of the colour-books range from Miranda to Mr. Jorrocks, from Mr. Pettie's Highlanders to Faust. Willy Pogany's new illustrations to Goethe accompany Abraham Hayward's translation, and are bound up into book-form, with an introduction by Mr. Roger Ingpen, who is, we think, more than kind to the artist.

## THE CITY OF LONDON HONOURING ITS GREATEST POET.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

THE MANSION HOUSE BANQUET IN COMMEMORATION OF THE TERCENTENARY OF JOHN MILTON'S BIRTH:  
SOME OF THE AFTER-DINNER SPEAKERS.

The City of London celebrated the tercentenary of Milton's birth by a banquet at the Mansion House, which was attended by many distinguished people. The Poet Laureate in the course of his speech said that they knew that Milton was born in the City of London, that for many years he dwelt in it, and that in it lay all of him that remained save his undying fame; and that Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, and Byron had shared in equal degree with Chatham, Clive, and Nelson in extending the fame of the great City of London, and even in increasing its wealth, and in carrying the name of England to the uttermost parts of the earth.

## INDIA: THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S GREATEST PROBLEM.

INDIAN LETTER-WRITER.  
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

A TRIO OF INDIAN ACROBATS.

SHOWMAN WITH GOAT & MONKEY.  
UNITED PROVINCES.

THUGS THROTTLING A MAN.

HINDU PENANCE.  
DEVOTEE SITTING IN THE SUN SURROUNDED  
BY FIVE FIRES.INDIAN DOMESTIC SCENE.  
COLLECTING FUEL.

MARRIAGE ENTERTAINMENT.

PLoughing & Harrowing  
IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

NAUTCH GIRL WITH HER ATTENDANTS.



AN INDIAN LAND-OWNER'S OFFICE.



VILLAGE LIFE IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

## PHASES OF INDIAN LIFE IN MINIATURE: INTERESTING MODELS AT THE OXFORD INDIAN INSTITUTE.

India has been much in evidence of late, and signs of sedition are so many that the Empire may without exaggeration be called the greatest problem of the British Government. The models on this page represent many interesting phases of Indian life, and form part of the collection of the Indian Institute at Oxford. The building, which is distinguished by a gilded elephant on the top of the tower, is the headquarters of the Indian Civil Service students.



**Bibendum takes advantage of the opportunity afforded by the winter season of giving his customers a few useful hints. He has a word or two to say about nips in the accompanying**

## MICHELIN "SATURDAY," No. I.

MANY drivers suppose that a tube-burst must necessarily be accompanied by a loud report; but this is quite a mistake. If the tube explodes, it is because it has burst *outside* the cover; that is to say, that the tube protrudes through an opening made by the bead being forced out of the clinch of the rim, or through a gash in the cover.

It is easy to understand that if the beads remain in their proper positions, and the cover is quite intact and presents no opening through which the tube can pass, there will be no explosion. But, at the same time, the tube may burst.

Supposing, for instance, that a fold has formed in the tube near the valve, and that it has been caught by the base of the valve (Fig. 1), it is easy to see that the tube can burst without getting outside the bead. The escaping air would produce a whistling sound, but certainly no loud report, inasmuch as that, although the tear would be produced by the pressure from inside, neither of the beads would be displaced.

The same thing can happen when the tube is nipped under a security bolt, as illustrated by Fig. 2, and the burst so caused need not necessarily be accompanied by



FIG. 1.

a detonation, because the air can escape quite easily without any displacement of the bead. It is, however, almost impossible for a nip of this kind to occur unless the fitting has been carelessly tested, because the position of the stem of the security bolt would always indicate such a trouble. Under ordinary circumstances the stem of the bolt would be at right angles to the rim, so that if it projects obliquely you may be sure that the head of the bolt has nipped the tube.

Another case: If the head of the bolt gets under the bead, as in Fig. 3, the bead can very easily slip out of place, because it has been raised by the bolt-head, and is only insecurely held by the clinch of the rim. Thus a wide aperture would be left for the passage of the inner tube.

In such a case the tube would have free play, and, as soon as it forced its way out, a burst, accompanied by an explosion, would occur.

When a tube is nipped between bead and rim (Fig. 4), a burst is the inevitable result, and as the bead generally leaves the rim immediately after the burst, many drivers confuse the cause of the trouble with the effect.



FIG. 2.



FIG. 3.

It may be concluded from the figure that the tube will in time burst at the point A. But the bead under whose end the tube has been nipped is also in a very bad position, on account of the two thicknesses of rubber which have been forced between it and the rim. If the bead were in its proper place—that is, in a position similar to that occupied by the right-hand bead in the figure—obviously the air-pressure from inside would tend to hold it firmly in the clinch of the rim. But if it has been displaced as just indicated, it will be raised, when the burst occurs, by the rush of the escaping air.

The rapidity with which the air escapes is very great as it is, of course, proportional to the pressure in the tube, and the effect of the escape is to force the bead out of the clinch of the rim.

Clients have written us: "The inner tube burst because the bead came out of the rim; that is to say, because the cover is too big for the rim . . ." Such a statement, however, is absolutely incorrect. The burst has been caused just as we have stated above, and any abnormality in the interior diameter of the cover can have nothing to do with the case. There have been instances where bursts of this kind have occurred while the car has been standing in the garage: the tube has burst at the point at which it has been nipped, and has forced the bead out of the rim. This is, perhaps, the commonest case in which drivers are inclined to lay the blame for the trouble at the door of the tyre-manufacturer; but in the light of the foregoing explanation, clearly the manufacturers should not be held responsible.

The question of nips is an important one, and instructions upon how to avoid them will be given in our next "Saturday."

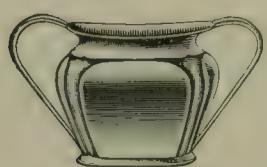
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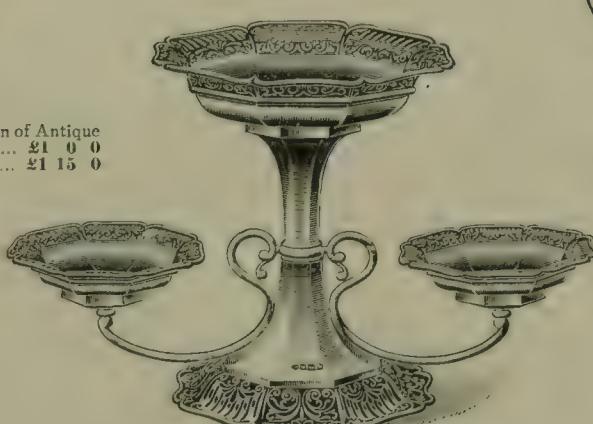
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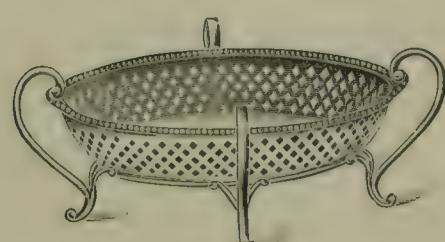
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FIG. 4.

## LADIES' PAGE.

CHRISTMAS and good cheer are inseparably associated. There is a notion abroad—one hears it from time to time—that taking much notice of Christmas is a modern practice. Sometimes one will be assured that it is due to the influence of the writings of Dickens; anon that the Prince Consort introduced into our nation from Germany the idea of keeping Christmas. Nothing of the sort—Old England kept Christmas far more enthusiastically than we modern folks. It was honoured with decorated homes and games and dances and the fusion of classes in kindness and merriment. Always a festival of charity, too, was the Old English Christmas. This is the burden of many an old carol—those ditties which the poor sang round about the neighbourhood to remind the rich of their duty to Christmas in such respects. Drinking plays a remarkably large part in those ancient folk-lore documents; the "passionate desire" that Mr. Birrell imagines he has discovered nowadays in a majority of the nation to prevent the rest of it from drinking ale is, at any rate, a modern innovation on our good old times. The oldest carol that Brand could discover to include in his "Popular Antiquities" dates at least to the thirteenth century: therein the gentry, addressed as "Lords," are reminded that Christmas

Fills the house with many a dish  
Of bread and meat, and also fish,  
To grace the day, . . .  
To English ale and Gascon wine,  
Christmas Day doth much incline;  
He makes his neighbour freely drink,  
Until in sleep his head doth sink,  
While still 'tis day.

The Elizabethan poet Wither tells how the "Justices" on this occasion

Feed poor men with good cheer  
And what they want they take in beer,  
For Christmas comes but once a year,  
And then they shall be merry.

Then the poet of the Restoration, Herrick, takes up the tale, and enumerates the luxuries given to the labourers at Christmas, as beer, white bread, and mince-pies. A popular carol of the time of Queen Anne describes the decoration of the houses with holly and ivy and laurel and rosemary, and then comes the inevitable gluttony—

And thrice welcome Christmas, which makes us good cheer,  
Mince pies and plum porridge, good ale and strong beer,  
With pig, goose, and capon, the best that may be . . .  
Observe how the chimneys do smoke all about—  
The cooks are providing for dinner, no doubt!

It is undeniably an extraordinary way to celebrate the great event that Christmas commemorates, but through the centuries of our island story the record is clear—such has ever been our national habit, and certainly



THE FASHION FOR CLOTH.

Face-cloth gown with a straight panel at both back and front, trimmed tabs of braid. Yoke and sleeves of tucked silk.

nobody in the nineteenth century invented either charity or feasting for Christmas keeping.

Hair-dressing is an art of no small importance at present. The Early Victorian woman could, perhaps, dress her head with her own locks alone and be in the mode. Not so the Edwardian fashionable person. For her, it is better to give up the struggle to be natural at once, and fall back on the hairdresser's art. If you are not bent upon being in the foremost flight of time, and have a sufficiency of hair, you may wave it, and turn it loosely back over a Pompadour pad, and fluff it well out at the sides, and so pass the muster. But the innumerable little curls that are now the fashion can hardly be achieved satisfactorily on the head by the best-endowed with locks. A bunch of curls forming a Greek chignon at the back is almost necessary; and a few little ringlets at the sides also, just over the ears, help a wide hat to sit on becomingly, or in the evening are threaded through with a ribbon the colour of the gown, which is a charming finish. A plait is brought right round the head from the back in some cases, and long hair that grows on the head can be thus utilised to advantage under the hairdresser's curls, which are set on a comb. If you abhor false hair, well, you must do the best you can, but you will hardly be able to appear quite fashionable save in the rare cases of possessing the combination of an exceptional quantity of natural locks and the services of a very clever maid. In attempting the new coiffure in this case, do not overload the back of the head with curls; just let there be a full cluster of small curls set on the part of the back which would be enclosed between a line drawn round the head from the side of the eyes and another line from the lips. This bunch of curls or coils should stand out a little more in the centre than at the top and bottom of the cluster, so as to get the characteristic Greek effect; and the top of the coiffure should be flat to the shape of the head, but puffed out at the ears.

This last statement deserves to be emphasised, as for evening wear, and to a great extent day wear also, the raised Pompadour front has yielded place to a front dressing with an actual parting once more *en évidence*; wide at either side, but flat just at the middle, and a wide wave is given on each side of the parting. Small pads may be placed at either side, if bouncy curls are not liked, but on the exact top of the head, the hair ripples close to the scalp, and the central line of parting once more gives the look of balance and steadiness to the coiffure that was lost during the reign of the turned-back Pompadour.

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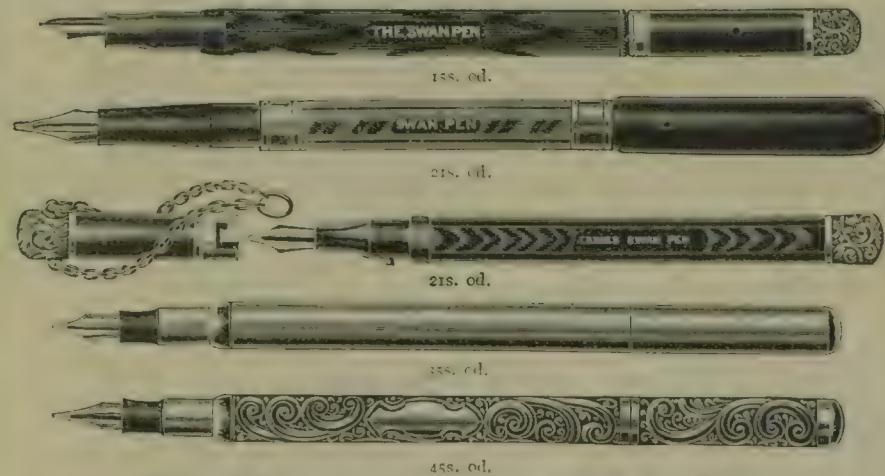


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## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

I AM quite in accord with that well-known author, Mr. Max Pemberton, in lamenting the supineness of those we regard as Members of Parliament for Automobilism, in comparison with the ceaseless activity of the Wasonites and others. These lose no opportunity of urging repressive measures upon the Government, and heckling the unfortunate President of the Local Government Board out of his seven senses. Luckily for automobilism as a whole, Mr. John Burns recognises the importance of the motor industry to this country now and in the near future, and is strong enough not to allow himself to be harassed into the promotion of measures the ultimate effect of which will be very largely to reduce the volume of employment in connection with this industry. But Mr. Burns does not appear to receive the countenance he might reasonably expect from such members of the House as are pledged more or less to the support of automobilism. The motor-maniacs are allowed a free hand to impose all sorts of questions damaging in suggestion and inference to the best interests of the cause which we all have at heart, and which many of us have long laboured, in season and out of season, to serve. The war should be carried into the enemy's country, even as Max Pemberton suggests, and I can only regret that he is not in the House to lead the attack.

The Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Portsmouth County Council writes to the *Autocar* drawing attention to the great change made by the Finance Act of this year in respect to certain Inland Revenue licenses, and appends a most interesting résumé of the provisions. Mr. T. Scott Foster points out that, on and after Jan. 1 next, all licenses for carriages, motors, dogs, armorial bearings, male servants, gun licenses, game, etc., must be taken out at post-offices, and the amounts paid in to the County Council or County Borough in which the post-office is situate, instead of the Inland Revenue Department, as at present. The control is transferred from the Treasury to the councils, who will take the whole of the proceeds. Therefore these councils, in addition to the fees for driving-licenses and for registration of motors, will have a direct interest in the other licenses, taking the whole of the money. The money is to go to the council in which the post-office is situate where the license has been obtained, without regard to residence.

Now if it be correct that these licenses can be taken out at any post-office, and that the money paid in relation

thereto passes to the County or Borough Council in which such post-office is located, then motorists have here ready to their hands very welcome means by which they can show their appreciation of the authorities through whose territories they can pass without persecution. Let them rigidly eschew taking out licenses for any of the instances given at any post-office situated in the area of a County

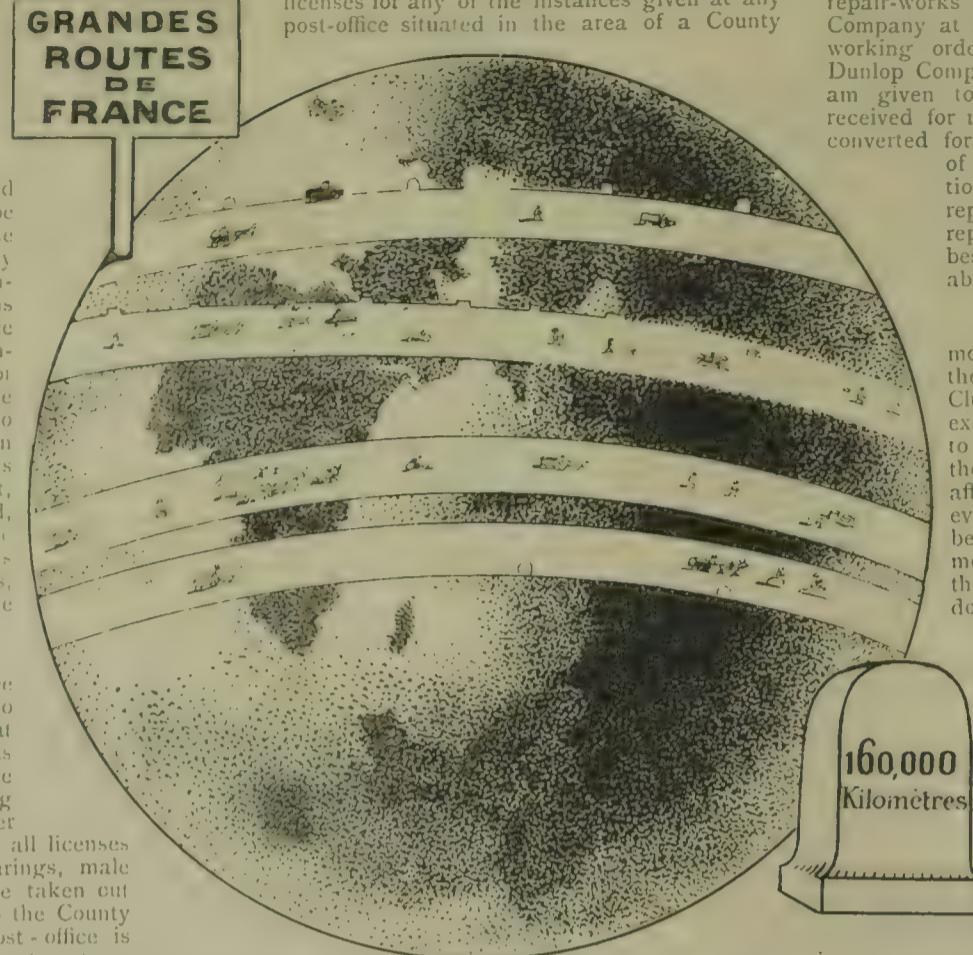
assuredly give the motorphobists among them furiously to think. It would appear that a weapon of retaliation has been placed ready to our hands; let us use it!

Motorists who use Dunlop tyres, and assuredly their name is legion, will learn with pleasure that the new repair-works installed by the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Company at Acton Vale, London, W., are now in full working order. In the conduct of these works the Dunlop Company are by no means conservative, for I am given to understand that any make of tyres is received for repair, detachable rims are fitted, or wheels converted for use with detachable rims—Dunlop rims, of course. On receipt of telephonic instructions, the company will collect tyres for repair. The advantage of having one's tyres repaired by skilled workers, by means of the best-known appliances and the best obtainable material, cannot be over-estimated.

A feeling is largely abroad amongst automobilists generally and a large section of the membership of the Royal Automobile Club in particular that the veto sought to be exercised on motor-racing should be resisted to the uttermost. It is thought that, while the Isle of Man Legislature is willing to afford the use of the Manx roads for such events, motor-competitions of a character best calculated to improve the breed of motor-vehicles should be held annually on the-island. That the Club is ready to sit down under the frowns of the opposition will only be taken as a sign of weakness, and will work no benefit to the motoring community.

If the Royal Automobile Club does not rise superior to the brow-beatings of the anti-competition party, inside and outside the Club, as well as the selfishly stagnating section of the Trade Society, 1909 will be a dull year indeed from the competitors' point of view. The season will be marked by a few club hill-climbs only, for the two or three open events, such as the contest for the Henry Edmunds Trophy, and the formulae-testing climb, have been relinquished.

Messrs. Batger and Co. have designed some very attractive novelties in crackers, both as table ornaments and otherwise. The former include a dove-cote, a lion-cage, a set of artificial flowers, and a set of fairies. Of ordinary crackers, the "Cupid's Delight" box will be a favourite where flirtations are in the air; while the children will delight in "Batger's Universal Stores," a toy grocer's shop, with scales and cardboard money.



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Council in which police persecution of motorists obtains. The majority of those who take out such licenses now own motor-cars, and if they will only take a little trouble in this matter they can exert an effect upon the incomes of such Councils which will

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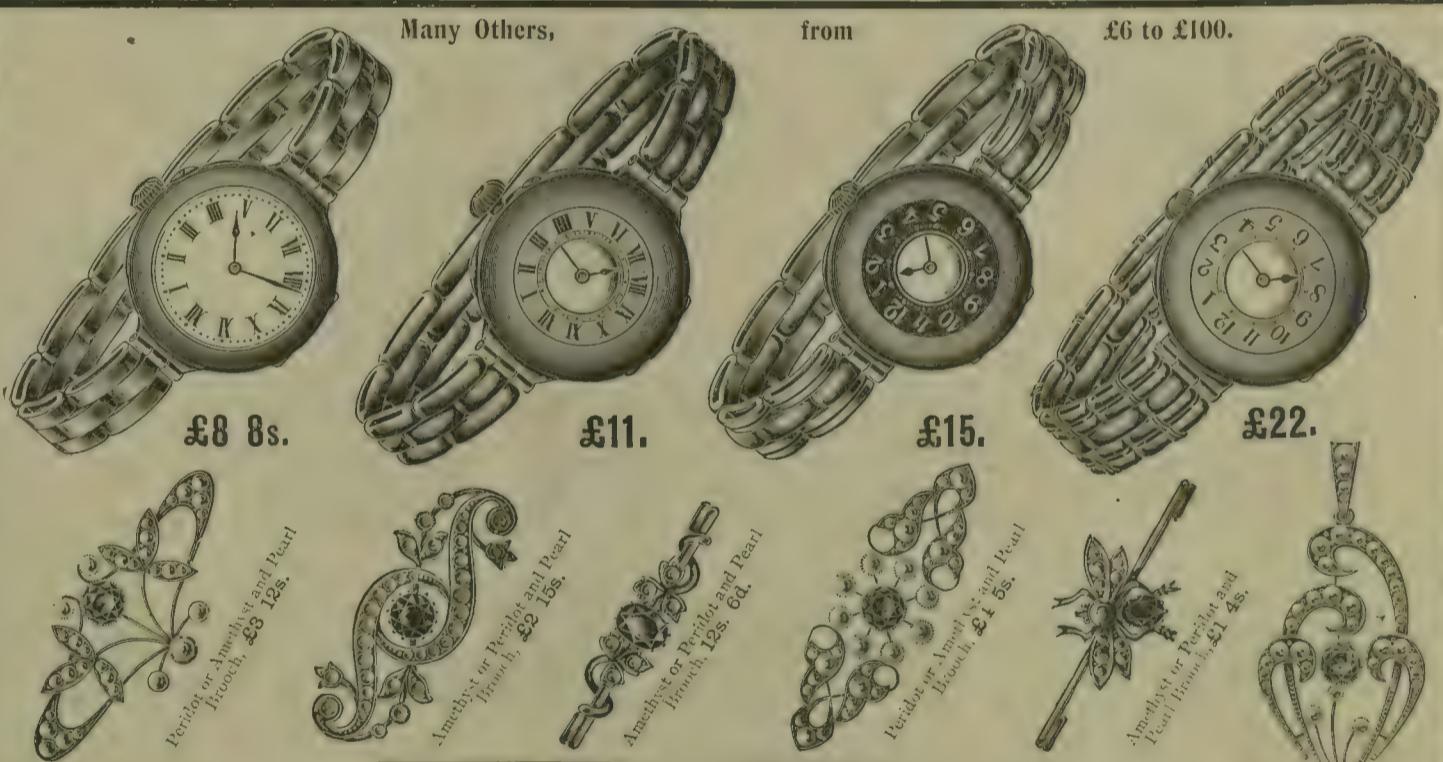
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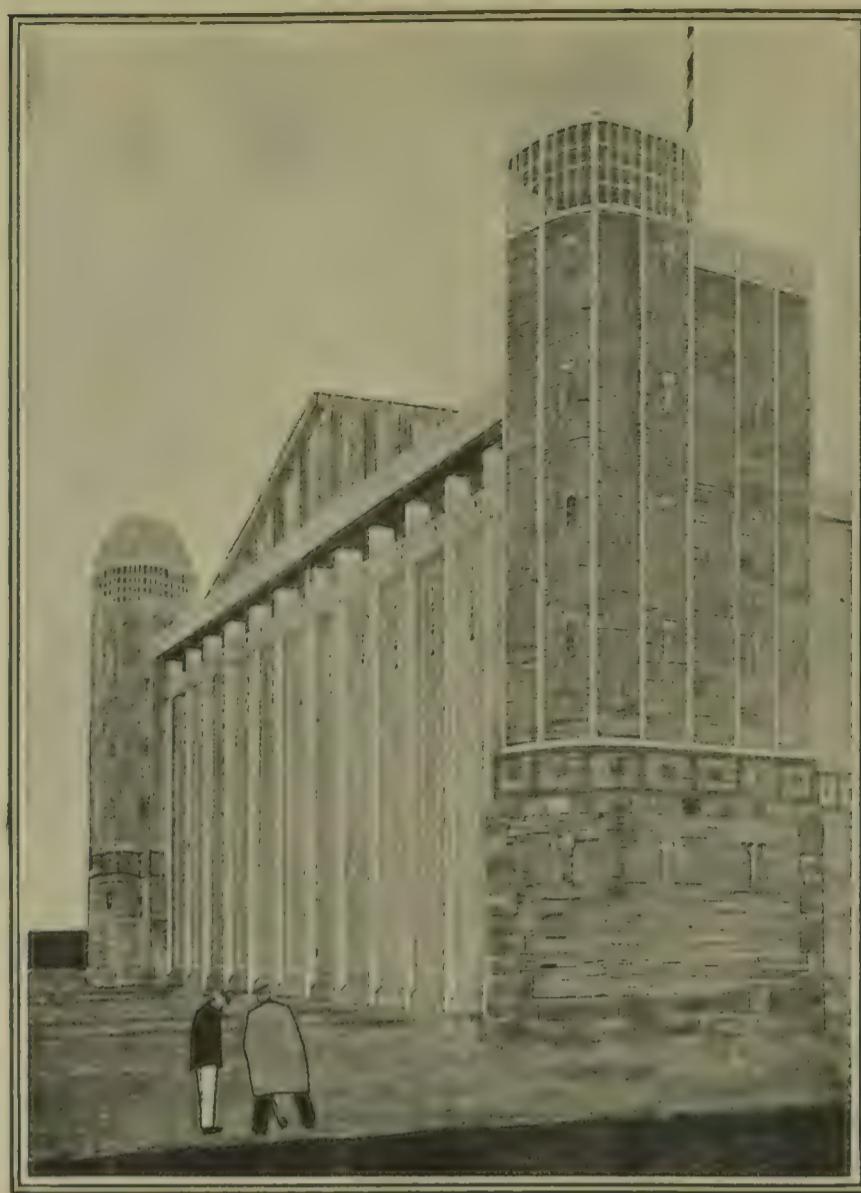
XLIII.—THE LAST BUT ONE.

EXIGENCIES of printing have compelled me to put my friend Tom to a harder task than usual: he has had to find me "material" for a column in two days of Parliamentary affairs. Calling on him for the purpose, I expected to find him indignant, but I found him only melancholy. As happens to most of us when we give something up, Tom, though he remains firm, finds his regrets more poignant than he expected.

"It's the personal element I'm sorry for," said he. "There are lots of fellows I've grown accustomed to whom probably I shan't see often now—some of them not at all, most likely. You know, association with people in the House is a peculiar thing, and gives rise to a sort of peculiar feeling. Getting excited with them over the same thing—though that doesn't happen as often as I should like—or even being bored to death with them by the same tedious question or the same long-winded speakers—all that produces a sort of an odd kind of intimacy; but, of course, it's dependent on our going on being excited and bored together. When one drops out of it, all the little local jokes and that drop out too, and gradually one will have nothing to talk about with a good many of them even if one meets them. The dramatic and funny touches, too, of a personal kind—I shall be sorry to miss them. Two good instances in these last two days, by the way. The first was Asquith announcing the death of the Education Bill. You know, he hasn't what you call a magnetic personality: doesn't create the sort of personal interest which quite different types, intellectually—some of them much inferior to Asquith, I should say, in real mental qualities—always succeed in exciting. Asquith seems a bit hard and critical—a bit cold-blooded. But when a man of that sort *does* show emotion, it's immensely more effective than the other kind of chap's. On this occasion he showed that he was really moved by getting so near settling this eternal question and then just missing it, and the whole House felt sympathetic at once. Just as it always seems worse when you see a strong man, physically, laid on his back by illness than when it's a delicate chap who's always being ill. That was one instance. The other was last night—one of those little funny incidents which, I suppose, seem very trivial and not

worth reporting when you read them, but which brighten us up at the time wonderfully. We always love any controversy between father and son or two brothers, or even one simply referring to the other—Austen Chamberlain's references to his father as 'my right honourable friend' always pleased us. This time it was merely one of our Harcourt brothers, Robert, questioning the other one, Lewis, about the unfairness of giving a room to the chairman of the Welsh Liberals and not to the chairman of the Scotch Liberals. He referred to the hereditary connection with Wales. The thing was made funnier by the fact that Mason, the Scotch chairman, is a tremendously big chap, and they made play about a room large enough for him. Simple form of humour? I dare say it is, but that sort of thing is a humanising influence."

"But you have a serious side, Tom, and I should like my readers to have that as the chief part of their last impressions of you. Tell me about the Prevention of Crime Bill." "I don't suppose it matters two-pence to anybody what I think, except to save you the trouble of understanding it for yourself, but if you want to know, here goes. I agree with Belloc—about the detention of habitual criminals, that is: about the rest of the Bill there wasn't much dispute. The idea is to protect society and reform the habitual criminal—poor devil! You'd hate being reformed, wouldn't you?—by keeping him for years longer than the ordinary sentence in a milder state of confinement, and letting him out when he shows signs of being good. Very well. Look at it from the criminal's point of view." "My dear Tom, is that necessary?" "Yes, if you really want to reform the beggar. I don't say society hasn't the right to shut him up for ever and kill him off-hand, but we're going on the humanitarian tack, and the Bill's defended from that standpoint. The criminal's got to satisfy the warders and the chaplain and visiting justices and such-like chaps; well, all he's got to do is to cringe and look pious, and talk gratefully, and they'll tumble at once, and that's just what your thorough-paced scoundrel will be able to do on his head. But it's just what your spirited fellow, with some self-respect left, who's really worth reforming, *won't* be able to do: *he's* sure to be sullen and gloomy and get bad reports to the Home Secretary and be kept in the full length of the time—ten years of the best. Another point: I don't approve of

*Continued overleaf.*

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1908 JANUARY 1908

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MONDAY	6	13	20	27
TUESDAY	7	14	21	28
WEDNESDAY	1	8	15	22
THURSDAY	2	9	16	23
FRIDAY	3	10	17	24
SATURDAY	4	11	18	25

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# Poets at Pop-in-Taw.

By RUMOUR'S AGENCY.

We do not vouch for the authenticity of these poems, which are supplied through Rumour's Agency, but they serve to show how widespread is the popular interest in the Game of Pop-in-Taw.

Hear Mr. ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE:

Oh Pop-in-Taw! pleasure of peoples,  
By Peers and Philosophers played!  
'Tis sublime as the summits of steeples,  
The steerie surmounting the spade!  
Though the cold and the Kaiser are chronic!  
And at clauses Conservatives claw,  
I can capture the cardboard that's conic!  
I play Pop-in-Taw.

Mr. AUSTIN DOBSON follows with a favourite triolet:

Here's a present for Rose  
From her brother-in-law!  
Is it candies? Who knows?  
Here's a present for Rose.  
How her joy it o'erflows!  
'Tis the gay Pop-in-Taw!  
Here's a present for Rose  
From her brother-in-law!

Then Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING indignantly responds:

Then you returned to your tables,  
And back to the party had flown,  
For the silvery shine of the steerie,  
And the curious curve of the cone.

Sir W. S. GILBERT swells the chorus:

The Pop-in-Taw sharp whom anyone catches,  
His doom is quite severe,  
He's made to play for an eight hours' day,  
In a light that's none too clear!  
All day he pops, in his marvellous matches,  
With bats the worse for wear,  
For he plays alone with a pyramid cone,  
And his steerie's shape is square.

**Pop-in-Taw has taken the country by storm. It is the Craze of this Christmas.**

**What's the Time?**  
Nearly eleven o'clock; time for my

## Wolfe's Schnapps

A glass in the morning,  
Another at night,  
Braces the system and  
Keeps the heart light.

As good for Women as for Men.

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**THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER**

PREVENTS the Hair from falling off.  
RESTORES Grey or White Hair to its  
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**VISITORS** to the Alexander Clark Manufacturing Company's Showrooms may feel absolutely assured of finding there whatever they may want in the way of Xmas Presents or articles for personal use. They will not be importuned to buy, yet every facility will be accorded to view the unparalleled stock of articles suitable for Presentation, no matter what the occasion may be. The very low market price of Silver enables the Company to make substantial reductions on the Catalogue Prices of Silverware. For many years there has not been so favourable an opportunity as the present for purchasing articles of this description at so low a cost.

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BRANCHES: 45, CORNHILL; 122, REGENT STREET.

Zeiss, and other Prism Glasses stocked.

**RACIA FOOD**  
was a blessing to  
**BABY MARJORIE**

So writes her mother, Mrs. Leggett, of 15, Cubitts Cottages, Earlsfield, who, being unable to nurse baby herself, gave Racia Food to Marjorie from birth.

18 lb. 5 months. 2 Teeth.

Try Racia Food too for your little ones!

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Made to a formula of the Liverpool Throat Hospital, are without an equal for Coughs, Colds and all throat and chest affections, quickly relieving all soreness. Can be obtained of all Chemists at 1s. and 4s. 6d. per box. Write for Sample, enclosing 1d. stamp to cover postage, to sole manufacturers, Evans Sons & Webb, LTD., Hanover St., Liverpool. Ask for "Evans" Pastilles and see you get them. Beware of the numerous imitations.

**AN IDEAL XMAS GIFT**

Can be instantly raised, lowered, revolved, or inclined. Extends over bed, couch, or chair, and is an ideal Table for reading or taking meals in bed. It cannot overbalance. Comprises Bed Table, Reading Stand, Writing Table, Bed Rest, Sewing or Work Table, Music Stand, Easel, Card Table, &c.

**Carriage Paid to any Railway Station in Great Britain. Booklet Free. PRICES:**

No. 1.—Enamelled Metal Parts, with Polished Wood Top. £1 7 6

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

WHEN in doubt as to scent, soap, or powder, it is always safe to buy the well-known preparations of the Erasmic Soap Company. Their soap won a Grand Prix at the Franco-British Exhibition. The "Fantasma," "Extasia," and "Naisma" perfumes range in price from 3s. 6d. a bottle.

Motorists who are casting about for suitable Christmas gifts for their friends will find great assistance in a little book issued by Messrs. Dunhill's, of 359 and 361, Euston Road, N.W., entitled "Christmas Motorists." In this are described and illustrated numerous tasteful and useful items which would be highly appreciated as additions to even the most extensive equipment.

It speaks volumes for the value of "Sanitas" as a disinfectant that it has for many years past been used for disinfecting purposes at the Cattle Show at the Agricultural Hall. At the last Show it once more came into requisition, a fact indicating that its high position among disinfectants is still maintained.

Those who have the excellent habit of giving their friends boxes of cigars can rely on getting good quality from Messrs. Benson and Co., of Worthing, some of whose most popular brands are the "Regalias, D.R.B.," "Flor de Sebastian," "Haut Monde," and "Cigares des Cercles."

A nourishing and agreeable stimulant, especially suitable for convalescents, is supplied by Messrs. Charles Dewynter, Limited, of 11, Charing Cross Road, in the shape of their well-known wine called "Vin Desiles." It is especially useful in cases of influenza and similar complaints.

The new golf course at Knebworth, in the formation of which the Earl of Lytton has greatly interested himself, is to be opened to-day (the 19th), and a number

of invitations have been issued for the event. The Great Northern Railway Company are issuing special return tickets for the occasion, at a cost of a single fare and a quarter (minimum first class, 4s ; third class, 2s. 6d.).

These tickets are available by any ordinary train to Knebworth on the day, and the return half may be used either on the same day or on the following Sunday or Monday. The journey occupies about forty minutes.

Some very useful and artistic calenders are sold by the "At-a-Glance" Calendar Publishing Company. Their distinctive feature is a clever device for pointing out the date, by means of a little movable frame which can be adjusted each morning round the number indicating the day of the week.

Not the least seasonable of Christmas presents, and one in which the useful and the ornamental may combine,

is a set of pocket-handkerchiefs. To meet this perennial want, Messrs. Robinson and Cleaver offer some very dainty mouchoirs, some of them with hand-embroidered initials. From the same well-known Irish house can be obtained, in great variety and at moderate prices, all kinds of pretty lace trifles, such as plastrons, crochet collars, etc., such as any lady would be glad to receive.

Messrs. De La Rue are always to the fore in providing dainty and useful knick-knacks for the desk, the study, or the office. The diaries pocket-books, engagement-books, calendars and almanacks issued by this famous firm this year-end are, as usual, most elegant in appearance, and excellently adapted to their several purposes. They

are to be had in all sizes and prices. The £1000 accident insurance coupon inserted in each article adds considerably to its attractions in these days, when there are so many facilities for getting run over or otherwise damaged.

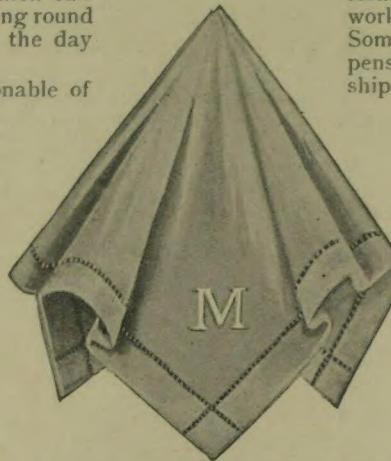
The perennial subject of crackers is coming up again as Christmas draws near, and the makers of these mirth-provoking toys have exercised their ingenuity once more to provide a fresh variety. The famous maker, Tom Smith, has prepared, as usual, a bewildering assortment of crackers, fancy novelties, sweetmeats, surprise stockings, and toys. The crackers are made to suit purses of every capacity, for they range in price from 3s. 9d. to 48s. a dozen boxes. The latest novelty is to attach crackers to various forms of table-decorations, such as basket-work ornaments, artificial flowers, etc. Some of the most popular of the more expensive boxes will probably be the "Airship Crackers," the "Suffragette Crackers," the "Jewels of Asia," and "Japanese Novelties."

Some of the seasonable novelties manufactured by Messrs. Charles Goodall and Sons, Limited, Camden Works, Camden Town, include a game of bridge for two, called Drawbridge, with two card-holders for the dummies; the Camden playing-card shuffler (a boon to slow shufflers); a set of golf-whist scoring-cards, a box of various cards for afternoon-tea games, and some excellent linen-grained playing-cards. This firm has also brought out a new card game called Quinto. Whether Quinto will oust bridge, as bridge ousted whist, it is too early to prophesy; but the inventor, "Professor Hoffmann," says that even confirmed

bridge-players have found it equally interesting. It is a four-handed game, with tricks, but otherwise original in its features.



FANTASMA: THE NEW PERFUME.  
The Erasmic Soap Company.



LINEN HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,  
WITH EMBROIDERED INITIAL.  
Messrs. Robinson and Cleaver.

KEEP A SOFT  
SKIN IN  
HARD WEATHER.



**Vinolia**  
CREAM

keeps the skin from becoming rough or dry, in spite of Winter's biting winds.

It prevents chaps, and keeps the skin soft and flexible whilst maintaining its natural firmness.

The lines of Care are smoothed away by massage with Vinolia Cream.

Price 1/1½; of all Chemists.

## Handkerchiefs as Xmas Souvenirs.

This year our stock of Novelties is larger and more varied than ever. Pretty boxes containing one dozen assorted patterns of beautifully embroidered hemstitched Handkerchiefs for ladies.

Price 7/- 8/- 10/- 13/- 16/- and 20/- per dozen.

13/- per doz. in fancy box,  
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Samples and  
Price Lists Post Free.

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Samples and  
Price Lists Post Free.

By Royal  
Appointment.  
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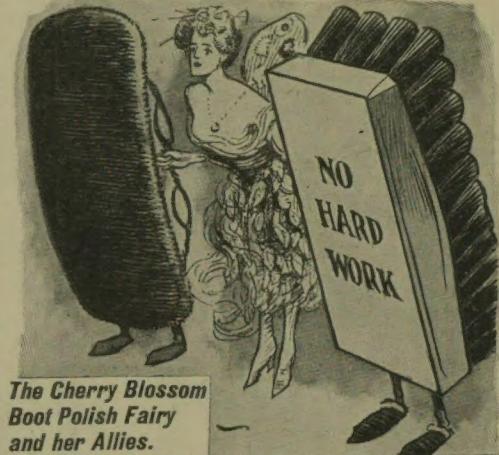
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A large sample bottle of Mellin's Food with deeply interesting book for mothers—FREE on request.

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Boot Polish Fairy  
and her Allies.

## A Present for YOU

To every Reader who purchases during the month of December 8d. worth of CHERRY BLOSSOM BOOT POLISH from their local Grocer, Boot Maker, or Dealer, at the price of 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d. per tin, we will make a FREE GIFT of one of our beautiful new patent PLUSH POLISHERS. To purchasers of 1/10 worth of Polish we will give one of our Dainty BOOT BRUSHES in addition to the Polisher.

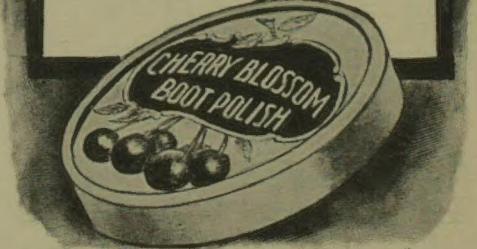
You have only to post your receipt or receipts for the amount paid to your Tradesman to us, when the Polisher or Polisher and Brush will be sent on to you post free. We make this offer because we know that once having tried it you will always make a point of using

### CHERRY BLOSSOM BOOT POLISH,

the great Easy Polish, requiring no hard brushing, but just a little rub with a cloth or pad to bring the most brilliant gloss—a shine that lasts all day. It preserves the leather and makes it waterproof. Best for all boots, for box calf, glace kid, etc.—black or brown. In 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d. tins. Complete Outfit 6d. & 1s.

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2d., 4d., 6d. tins, of Grocers, Oilmen, &c.  
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# Calver's Tooth Powder

Cleans the teeth easily, pleasantly, and thoroughly.

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The number of skin afflictions is so great that it is impossible to deal with them in detail, but certainly every reader should realise that "Antexema" cures every form of skin illness that can be mentioned. If it is only a slight trouble like pimples or roughness of the skin, "Antexema" will cure very quickly, but if it is a really bad skin illness, such as severe eczema, that has lasted for five or ten years, "Antexema" is just as certain to restore the skin to a healthy condition again. Barber's rash, nettlerash, and ringworm are all unpleasant skin complaints, but they are as surely cured by "Antexema" as pimples, burns, scalds, and insect bites. Every skin sufferer nowadays may have instant relief and quick cure. Doctors know the value of "Antexema," and prescribe it; nurses everywhere are enthusiastic in their praise of "Antexema"; mothers are delighted as they find the skin illnesses of their children vanish under its magic influence; and sufferers from eczema, and other severe skin troubles, whose lives have been rendered wretched for years, are gladdened as they find their troubles disappear.

#### The Way to Avoid Skin Troubles.

How is it so many people are so terribly worried, tormented, and disfigured by skin illness? The reason is simple. The first warning signs of skin trouble were neglected, the result being that the complaint was able to fasten itself firmly upon the system, and nothing but "Antexema," which conquers every skin illness, will drive it out. There is no remedy but "Antexema" that can be prescribed with such certainty that it will remove and cure every sign of skin trouble.

"Antexema" is something totally different from quack nostrums which, in many instances, actually make the trouble worse instead of curing it. "Antexema" is a purely scientific product, and was the discovery of a well-known doctor, who made a special study of the hygiene of the skin.

It is exceedingly important to note the fact that "Antexema" is not an ointment. It is a creamy-looking liquid that is absorbed as soon as it is applied to the bad place, and is consequently invisible in use, and forms an invisible artificial skin which protects the spot from dust, grit, and germs, whilst at the same time its healing influence effects a cure.

"Antexema" should always be applied to cuts and broken skin.

It is well to begin with "Antexema" at once. There is no time like the present. To delay treatment is to continue to suffer from skin illness which can easily and certainly be removed, and skin health re-established.

Nothing can be more exasperating to a sensitive mind than to feel that some breaking-out or blemish on your skin is exciting unfavourable comment. Nothing is so disfiguring as skin which is red or rough, or which has upon it an angry-looking eruption; and certainly nothing worries or torments the sufferer like the irritation of eczema or some other worrying skin ailment. All such annoyances and miseries are absolutely unnecessary. "Antexema" cures all such troubles completely and permanently. It is hoped that every skin-tortured man, woman, and child will be wise enough to find in "Antexema" relief, comfort, ease, and skin health.

Begin with "Antexema." The relief you will obtain is most delightful. Perhaps, like many who write, you have not been able to sleep for months owing to maddening irritation and incessant burning pain, but "Antexema" will give you sweet and immediate relief. The first night you use "Antexema" you will get a good night's rest, and by continuing its use

#### You Can Cure Yourself

of the skin illness you previously thought incurable. Day by day, as you use "Antexema," you will notice an improvement in the condition of your skin. Blemishes will disappear, new, healthy skin will take the place of the old unhealthy skin, and soon there will not be a sign or vestige of your former trouble. Thousands have proved the truth of these statements. "Antexema" cures where so-called remedies, doctors, and specialists have all alike failed. It does not matter what part of the body is affected, or how long the trouble has lasted, "Antexema" will effect a cure if it has the opportunity of doing this. You only need to use "Antexema" once to be convinced of its value. Get a bottle to-day, and you will soon be convinced of its marvellous virtues, which have made it a household word.

"Antexema" is supplied by Chemists and Stores at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., or direct, post free, plain wrapper, at 1s. 3d. and 2s. 9d. from the Antexema Company, 83, Castle Road, London, N.W. Also obtainable of Chemists and Stores in Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa, India, and all British Dominions.



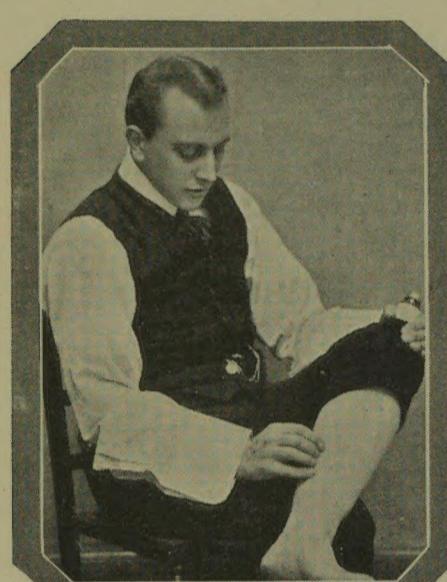
"Antexema" should be used immediately the skin becomes rough, broken or irritated. The trouble will at once be arrested.



"Antexema" renders the skin smooth, clear, and healthy, and removes spots, pimples, and all skin blemishes.



"Antexema" is greatly appreciated by all mothers because it causes no smarting and instantly stops irritation.



"Antexema" cures severe skin afflictions that have lasted for years and have resisted all other treatment.

**Antexema**  
CURES EVERY SKIN ILLNESS

WHEN  
BUYING  
Umbrellas  
OR  
Sunshades

Insist on having  
**FOX'S "PARAGON" MARK FRAMES**  
Look for the Trade Marks.

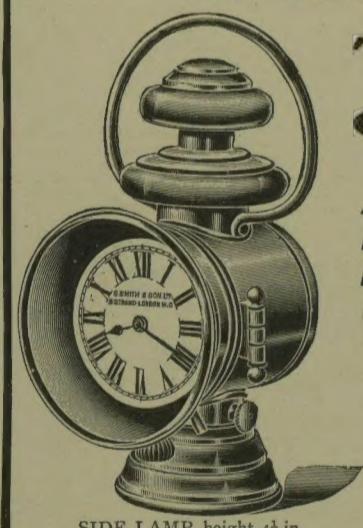
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FOR THE TEETH & BREATH  
Prevents the decay of the TEETH.  
Renders the Teeth PEARLY WHITE.  
Delicious to the Taste.  
Of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world, 2s. 6d. per Bottle.  
FLORILINE TOOTH POWDER only,  
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Circumstances alter cases,  
Hinde's Wavers alter faces.  
Real Hair Savers.

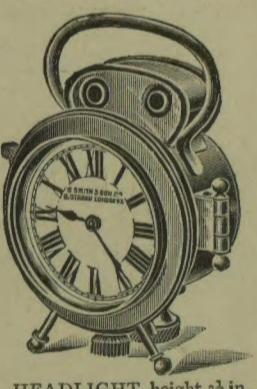
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of the SEASON.**



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Light, in Solid Brass or  
Copper Cases, Reliable  
Watch Movement, Best  
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PRICE—  
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## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Sept. 12, 1906) of MR. JAMES WYLLIE, of 3, Kings Gardens, Hove, 36, Lime Street, E.C., and Eilenroc, Antibes, France, is now proved, and the value of the real and personal estate sworn at £380,804. The testator gives £60,000 each to his son Colonel Alexander Keith Wyllie, and to his daughter Mrs. Helen Carew; £10,000 each to his grandchildren Coleridge F. A. Kennard and Helen Constance Francis; £5000 to Alan David Francis; £2000 and a terminable annuity of £400 to George Harris; £1000 each to Mrs. Stewart and her daughter Helen, Dr. George S. Keith, Alexander Keith, George Evans Gordon, Mrs. Jane Gorrie, and Edward W. Lyall, and the residue to his wife, Mrs. Helen Wyllie, absolutely.

The will (dated Jan. 21, 1893), with two codicils, of MR. HENRY BOYD WALLIS, of Graylands, Horsham, whose death took place on Oct. 24, has been proved, and the value of the property sworn at £109,200. Subject to a legacy of £1000 and the household effects and motor-cars to his wife, the whole of the estate is to be held, in trust, to pay the income thereof to her during widowhood, or from one moiety should she again marry, and then in equal shares for his children.

The will (bearing date June 26, 1894) of MR. THOMAS HYDE, of Pixton Hill, Forest Row, Sussex, is now proved, the value of the estate amounting to £127,332. The testator bequeaths £1000 each to the six children of his aunt Mary Walton; £10,000 to Edward Marchant Challenor; £1000 each to the five children of Clifford Christopherson; £200 to his godson Basil Mountford Challenor; and an annuity of £60 to his old servant, Benjamin Badcock. The residue he leaves to his wife, Mrs. Roxana Rains Hyde, for life, with power of appointment over £10,000, and subject thereto for his sisters Emma Hyde and Catherine Anne Hookham.

The following additional wills have now been proved—Colonel Everard Paul Townshend, Elcot Park, near Hungerford £165,044

Mr. Joseph Standring Dronfield, Grosvenor Road, Colwyn Bay £111,477

Mr. Ebenezer Gammon, Godalming, draper £99,343

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Mr. Robert Calcutt, The Lodge, Avening, Gloucester	£61,580
Mr. Thomas James Grant, Falcon Hill, King's Norton	£54,575
Mr. Henry Thomas Wood, Hollinghurst, Hollington, St. Leonards-on-Sea	£48,271
Mr. James Norris Rucker, Forest Lodge, West Hill, Putney	£42,936
Mr. David John Hubbard, Holly Bank, Eltham, and 110, Cannon Street, City	£35,739
Dame Rosalie Amelia Chichester, Arlington Court, Barnstaple	£25,985
Mr. John Thomas Parrish, Lindum, Jesmond Park, Newcastle	£33,177

## ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE late Dr. Frank Johnson, Bishop of Colchester, has passed away within a few weeks of his beloved wife, at the age of seventy-four. The golden wedding of Dr. and Mrs. Johnson in 1907 was the occasion for the presentation by many friends in the diocese of an excellent portrait of the Bishop by Mr. Arthur Cope. Bishop Johnson was a man of fine presence and agreeable manners. His ample fortune was constantly placed at the disposal of his brethren in the diocese and of the Church as a whole.

The service at St. Mary-le-Bow, on the occasion of Milton's Tercentenary, was attended by a very distinguished congregation. The music was really magnificent, and the thanks of Londoners are due to Dr. Walford Davis, organist of the Temple Church, who was responsible for so splendid and artistic a rendering of sacred song. The Bishop of Ripon delivered an eloquent and beautiful sermon. Among well-known Free Churchmen who walked in the procession I noticed Dr. Horton and Dr. Clifford.

The Master of the Rolls (Lord Justice Cozens-Hardy) and Mr. Thomas Shaw, the Lord Advocate, were prominent speakers in connection with the Milton celebrations. Both these eminent lawyers are close students of Milton's prose writings.

The Rev. B. G. Bourchier, Precentor of St. Anne's, Soho, has been appointed by the Bishop of London to take charge of the Garden Suburb at Hampstead. He will take up his work there immediately after Christmas. The plans of a beautiful church for the new parish have been approved, and the building operations will commence almost immediately. Five hundred houses have already been erected in the new district, and the population, it is expected, will eventually reach 15,000.

The Archbishop-designate of York will be enthroned in York Minster early in the New Year. Dr. Gordon Lang has been busily occupied with public engagements in various parts of the country during the past fortnight. He has spoken at Lincoln, Leamington, and Coventry.

V.

Accident insurance coupons for £1000 have been inserted in Letts's diaries, issued by Messrs. Cassell and Co., and also in those published by Messrs. T. J. and J. Smith, of Paternoster Square. The well-known diaries which go by the name of Letts's are made in all sizes, shapes, and bindings, and at all prices. They are particularly useful for office purposes, or indeed to anyone who has occasion to keep a diary. The "Found-at-Once" diaries of Messrs. T. J. and J. Smith are also made in great variety, well printed and durably bound. They include a useful housekeeper's diary, and have some ingenious contrivances for opening at the page wanted—hence their name. All these diaries would have delighted the soul of Samuel Pepys.

Everyone is now beginning to think about Christmas cards, a fact which Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Co. have anticipated and abundantly provided for. Their assortment of new cards is of infinite variety. Particularly attractive are those which are described as "The Royal Cards." One represents the incident between King Edward III. and the Countess of Salisbuty in 1349, which was the origin of the Order of the Garter; another is a fine coloured picture of the Madonna and Child; while on a third are the Magi riding on camels towards Bethlehem, guided by the star. These are three picked out of a host of every kind, both serious and comic. The beautiful series of coloured post-cards and calendars issued by this firm also deserves mention.

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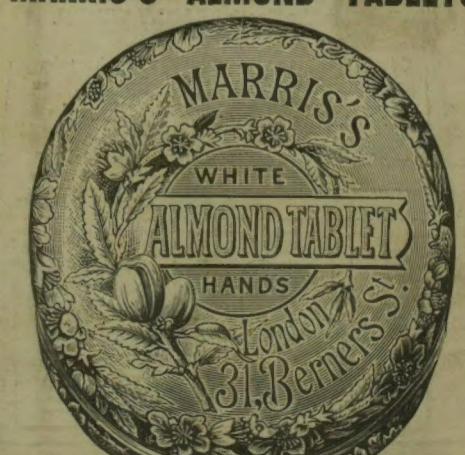
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